

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-TWO.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| The Military Situation.....                    | 529 |
| The Staff.....                                 | 530 |
| Rifled Ordnance (No. 2).....                   | 530 |
| Life-Boats for Vessels of War.....             | 531 |
| The Invalid Corps—Its Future.....              | 531 |
| Congress and General Howard.....               | 531 |
| The Re-organization of the Army.....           | 532 |
| The Mysterious Nuisance.....                   | 532 |
| The United States Marine Corps.....            | 532 |
| Our System of Recruiting.....                  | 532 |
| Navy Yards.....                                | 533 |
| The Rail-Kraze.....                            | 534 |
| The Royal Sovereign.....                       | 534 |
| Recent Foreign Military Publica-<br>tions..... | 534 |
| Trial of the Armstrong 600-Pounder.....        | 535 |
| Mariages and Deaths.....                       | 532 |

The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed about the 10th of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

THE official report of the capture of Fort De Russey, by the expedition up the Red River, which was briefly mentioned in our last number, shows it to have been a very brilliant exploit, reflecting equal credit upon the soldiers composing the expedition, and upon the General under whose direction it was accomplished. The expedition, it will be remembered, embarked at Vicksburg on the 10th of March, and proceeded down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red River, which it ascended as far as the Old River, at which point it turned into the Atchafalaya, which flows southward into Lake Chetimaches. On the 13th a landing was effected at Simmsport, whence our forces marched to Bayou Glace, where a Rebel force, estimated at about 2,000, had been encamped in a strongly fortified position. On reaching this point it was found deserted by the enemy, who had set fire to the bridge-leading across the river at that point. The earthworks, still incomplete, were laid out on an extensive plan, and indicated an intention on the part of the Rebels to use the Atchafalaya as their principal line of defence, depending on the shallowness of the river during most of the year to protect them against the attack of our gunboats. The unexpected appearance of our formidable fleet, consisting of three Monitors, seven iron-clads, three rams and four lighter gunboats, caused them to abandon the strong but unfinished works, and to hasten to the defence of Fort De Russey.

General SMITH immediately decided to march overland against the Fort, leaving the fleet to demolish the obstructions across the river and to follow as soon as it was practicable. The distance, about thirty-five miles, was accomplished in light marching order within twenty hours. Our forces were considerably annoyed during the march by the enemy's cavalry, which kept up a series of harrassing demonstrations on the front and rear during the entire route. General F. KIRBY SMITH, commanding the rear division, was several times obliged to form in line of battle in order to repel their threatened attack. The head of the column approached Fort De Russey about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, and after spending some time in making cautious advances towards the position, our lines were moved up to the edge of the heavy woods which surrounded the Fort. The enemy immediately opened upon our forces with a heavy fire of shell and shrapnel from four guns. On our side two batteries were brought into action, and a brisk cannonade commenced, which continued for two hours. General SMITH then ordered an advance of skirmishers, which movement was followed by a heavy fusilade. A charge was soon afterwards ordered, which was gallantly led by the Fifty-eighth Illinois and the Eighth Wisconsin, in the teeth of a galling fire, and within twenty-five minutes after the order to charge had been given, the garrison had surrendered, and our colors

were planted on the captured works. Almost at the same instant the gunboat fleet, headed by the *Eastport*, made its appearance, only to learn from the cheering of our victorious soldiers that the work had been accomplished without its assistance. Though the honor of this brilliant achievement belongs chiefly to the land forces, the abandonment of Simmsport was probably due to the sudden appearance of a powerful naval force in a quarter where such a demonstration was probably as unexpected as it was decisive. Admiral PORTER, in his official report of the capture, bears testimony to the gallant behavior of the soldiers, and to the skill with which the movement was managed. The men, he says, made a splendid march and attack, and the officers in command of the gunboats and transports showed great zeal and industry in overcoming the obstructions which the Rebels deemed impregnable.

Fort De Russey was a formidable quadrangular work, with bastions and bomb-proofs, covered with railroad iron. Connected with the fort was a strong water-battery, the casemates of which appeared to be capable of resisting the heaviest shot and shell. The guns were admirably placed to command the river for a considerable distance up and down. Among the cannon captured with the fort were two guns belonging to the *Morning Light*, two rifled guns from the *Harriet Lane*, and one heavy gun from the *Indianola*, which was sunk last year in the Mississippi. In all ten guns were taken, a large number of small arms, two thousand barrels of fine powder, a stock of assorted ammunition, and a quantity of commissary stores. The garrison had been reduced recently from 1,000 men to 325, including 24 commissioned officers, all of whom were made prisoners. The casualties were trifling on both sides,—our own loss being seven killed and forty-one wounded—two mortally; that of the Rebels, five killed and four wounded.

General SMITH ordered the fortifications, on which months of labor had been expended by the enemy, to be immediately demolished; but we learn by a recent dispatch that the fort was accidentally blown up on the 17th, killing four and wounding six men.

Alexandria, which is about one hundred and fifty miles above Fort De Russey, surrendered to our fleet without resistance on the 16th, and was immediately occupied by the advance of General BANKS' cavalry, under General LEE. The remainder of the army was within two days' march, and it was the intention, as soon as it arrived, to push forward overland, with the combined forces, against Shreveport, where the Rebels, under command of General TAYLOR, were concentrating. Several Rebel gunboats, which had been stationed at Alexandria, had steamed up the river to assist in the defence of Shreveport.

A troublesome guerrilla band, which for several weeks had been harrassing the region of the Atchafalaya River, was recently dispersed by an expedition from Brashear City, consisting of two gunboats and a small detachment of the 131st New York Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant PINCKNEY. Their camp, about eighty miles above Brashear, was broken up and burned, without loss on our side: but, as we had no cavalry to pursue the flying guerrillas, they made good their escape without further punishment.

The cavalry raid by the Rebel General FORREST across Western Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio River, appears to have been a complete surprise. General FORREST, who was supposed to be quietly recruiting his forces in Mississippi, suddenly appeared about the 22d of March at Bolivar, Tenn., with a force proba-

bly over-estimated at about 7,000. He advanced rapidly against Union City, which was garrisoned by about 400 men, under command of Colonel HARKINS. The enemy made several ineffectual charges against the slight earthworks which surrounded the town; but, finding it impossible to carry them by assault, General FORREST demanded the surrender of the garrison, threatening to bombard the town unless the demand was complied with. Colonel HARKINS, it is said, against the wishes of the garrison, surrendered on the 24th, just in time to anticipate the arrival of a large Union force from Cairo, under command of General MASON BRAYMAN, who was marching to his relief.

From Union City, General FORREST marched northward across Kentucky, and on the afternoon of March 25th made an attack on Paducah, having first sent to demand the surrender of the fort. This was refused by Colonel HICKS, who was in command, and the attack was immediately commenced. It lasted during the whole afternoon, the enemy making four assaults, in each of which they were repulsed with considerable loss. After the first assault had been foiled, General FORREST had the modesty to demand again the surrender of the fort, troops and public stores, promising that if the demand were complied with, the troops should be treated as prisoners of war, but if he were compelled to storm the fort they might expect no quarters. Colonel HICKS declined, and the battle continued. The steamers *Peosta* and *Pawpaw*, tin-clads, participated in the defence. A large portion of the city was destroyed, partly by the enemy, and partly by our own forces who were obliged to burn a number of houses to prevent their occupation by Rebel sharpshooters. While the fight was in progress parties of the enemy entered the town, plundered the stores and carried off a large number of horses. Early in the evening they retired from the town; but reappeared the next morning, when General FORREST sent in a request for an exchange of prisoners. This Colonel HICKS declined, and the Rebels, without making any further demonstrations, retired in the direction of Columbus. Their loss is stated at 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. The latter were taken to Mayfield by rail, and the former were left unburied around the fort. The Rebel Brigadier-General A. P. THOMPSON was among the slain.

Our forces, which made such a gallant defence, consisted of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, a battalion of negroes, numbering 220, who fought with great bravery, and a regiment the name of which has not yet been made public. Our loss was fourteen killed and forty-six wounded.

Reports conflict as to the course pursued by General FORREST after his repulse at Paducah. It is surmised by some that he will make another attack upon that place; another report, by way of Cairo, states that on the 29th, a part of his forces crossed the Cumberland at Eddyville. A gunboat has been sent up the river to ascertain the facts.

The military situation in eastern Tennessee remains essentially unchanged. A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Rebels present a very strong front at Dalton, that JOHNSTON is receiving reinforcements from General POLK, and that a portion of General LONGSTREET's cavalry has arrived at Marietta, Ga.

A dispatch from Fort Smith brings the important intelligence that the Army of the Frontier, under command of General J. M. THAYER, was set in motion on the 25th of March, its destination being Northern Texas.

## THE STAFF.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S AND PROVOST-MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENTS.

We discussed last week the subject of reorganizing the Staff of the Army, with especial reference to the most efficient operation of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Similar considerations to those then urged would suggest the systematic remodelling of the Judge-Advocate's Department and the Provost-Marshall's Department, two staff departments which already exist in our Army, in fact, if not in name.

Two years ago, it might have been well to study the propriety of organizing these departments; now, it is too late. They are already a part of the administrative service. Every general officer who is authorized by law to convene a general court-martial, either has an acting judge-advocate detailed upon his staff, or assigns to an adjutant or an aide the duties of that officer, in selecting officers to constitute military courts, reviewing for his chief the proceedings of such courts, and kindred duties. Every such general officer has also his provost-marshall, a detailed officer; and many others, commanding brigades and posts, but who cannot convene courts, also find this officer necessary for the proper care and safe keeping of prisoners. There are thus in the Army hundreds of officers detailed into these departments, to discharge the important and responsible duties of which they are taken away from their little less important and responsible stations in the line. This practice is the result only of the necessities of the case. The exigencies of the service, demanding these additional administrative departments, have been appeased for the time by the make-shift of details. The question arises, shall we not reorganize these heterogeneous departments, and create a systematic and well-regulated Judge-Advocate's Department and Provost-Marshall's Department?

An attempt at such organization has already been made in each case, but only such a one as exposes more clearly the necessity for more full and thorough action. On the one hand, we have a judge-advocate-general with the rank of colonel, at the head of a nominal department, and a judge-advocate for each army in the field, reporting to him and following his instructions. No provision is here made for the subordinate sub-divisions of the Army, where, as much as anywhere, are well-instructed judge-advocates necessary. But beyond this, we have a large number of acting judge-advocates, of diverse rank, appointed by different general officers as the exigencies of the service have dictated, reporting to the Judge-Advocate-General only, when they find necessity to require it, and following his instructions when convinced that a contrary course will make it necessary for him to over-rule their decisions. On the other hand, we have a Provost-Marshall-General with the rank of colonel, in the Army, whose subordinates are outside the Army and scattered over the country where martial law does not exist; while other provost-marshals of subordinate rank, who should report to and be governed by a common head, are scattered all through the Army, by whom controlled and to whom reporting, no one knows. A sufficient number of officers are already on duty in these departments, so that no increase of numbers is necessary. Is it not, then, the part of wisdom and prudence to systematize that which is now so irregular and so faulty in construction, and to increase their effectiveness, by transforming these departments into a well-regulated and systematic organization as that of the Inspector-General's or the Quartermaster's Department?

Another improvement also is required in the Judge-Advocate's Department. But one term is now used, that of "judge-advocate," to designate an officer serving either as prosecutor before a military court, or as reviewing officer on the staff. The duties of these two positions are so dissimilar as to have but few essential features in common. The one is the legal representative of the Government before the court; the other examines the record critically, tests the legality of the proceedings, and acts as confidential adviser to the reviewing authority. The position of the one corresponds to that of prosecuting attorney; the other to that of junior member of the bench. The inconsistency of giving the same title to officers acting in these several capacities, as well as the impropriety of allowing the functions of both to be discharged by the same officer must be apparent. The least change that would effect the purpose, or rather, that would partly help to do so, would be to require that the prosecutor before a military court shall always be styled "Special Judge-Advocate." But in such case, the duties of neither position are expressed appropriately by the title conferred. The true judge-advocate is the prosecutor: he is judge of the law for the court, advocate for the Government, and in some cases, counsel for the prisoner to a certain extent. A new title is required for the staff officer; one with some legal significance, as "Counselor-General" or "Advocate-General." Such a distinctive appellation for the head of the department, to whom the subordinate officers shall be "Assistants," as in other staff departments, will serve to complete the organization of this department in a manner

befitting so important a branch of the administrative service.

These are mere hints, roughly drawn, upon a subject of warm interest to every officer who has the good of the service at heart. May we not hope that some Military Committee of Congress, or Board for Revision of the Army Regulations, will give these matters their attention, and cause a systematic organization of these new staff departments, among others?

## RIFLED ORDNANCE.\*

## No. II.

UPWARDS of thirty witnesses were examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Armstrong gun; military and naval officers, engineers and civilians were alike called upon to give evidence in reference to the questions at issue, and it shall be our aim carefully to collate the testimony and give it a tangible shape.

Colonel GARDNER, the Chief Inspector at Shoeburyness, testifies:

"That with considerable care it would be a useful gun; but that I have considerable doubts at present whether it is so formed as to stand the rough usage of service. \* \* \* The vent-piece is defective in strength, to begin with, and the breech-screw is liable to injury, from the fact of the face of the breech-screw being indented by the vent-piece breaking. If the surfaces of the vent-piece and of the breech-screw are not true you have a concavity made on the screw, and you may go on breaking vent-pieces as often as you like. \* \* \* From what I have observed, I should be inclined to think that that would always be a great defect in that description of gun. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* I will read to you from our instructions. \* \* \* \* \* The allowance between the nose of the vent-piece and powder chamber should be exactly 2-1000 of an inch, or 4-1000 the difference in diameter. If less than this is allowed, any burr or upsetting of the vent-piece nose will cause it to jam in the gun, and if greater allowance is given, the edges of the cup will be split open and blown by the gas into the space, and the faces will be destroyed. This enlargement of space may be found to occur from repeated firings, and is to be remedied by flattening out the nose of the vent-piece, which is done by gently hammering it round the edge until the proper diameter is attained. \* \* \* \* \* From constant practice with the gun, it may sometimes happen that a shoulder or burr is raised on the back of the vent-piece which will cause the end of the breech-screw to act entirely on it, and break the vent-piece. That is where I think the failure will still arise, because nobody, or at least not one man in a hundred, when at all excited, would look, or, in fact have the means of ascertaining that those dimensions are exactly true."

This important testimony is the more valuable as coming not only from a practical man, but one having the greatest experience in this particular gun, and whose evidence appears conclusively against it. He further says:—"I think that a handful of dust thrown over the breech-screw at any time would clog it so much as to render it very uncertain in screwing up." And of its complicated mechanism, he speaks as follows:—"I can tell you what is called the gun complete; the 110-pounder gun has 12 parts."

"I object to all the parts, such as breech-screw and the vent-piece, which require lubrication. I think that is the first objection; and then the second is to the parts in detail of each; for instance, the faces of each, which require careful adjustment."

We next have the testimony of Captain Sir WILLIAM WISEMAN, R. N., who was one of the committee appointed for the first examination of the various rifled guns. He says:

"At first the vent-pieces used to be blown out, from neglect in not screwing the breech-screw up tight; that has been remedied by the new form of vent-piece which has a projection at the back, into which the end of the breech-screw fits. It is almost impossible now unless the screw is not touched at all to blow the vent-piece out. \* \* \* \* They continue to be broken in the larger nature of guns, but I do not think they are blown out."

He then makes the following remarkable assertion as to the durability of the Armstrong gun:—"Unless from accidents, I do not think any number of rounds will damage it."

From which we may conclude, that in the opinion of this witness, the gun has no limitation to its qualities of endurance, but when questioned as to whether the breaking of the vent-pieces had been remedied, he says:

"No, I think not. In the larger nature of guns, the vent-pieces are still breaking."

And as to the probability of that difficulty being obviated, he says:

"I have no doubt it will, but I think it will take a long time to do so. Frequently we have been told by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG that he had discovered some particular metal that has got rid of the chance of the vent-piece breaking, and for some little while all has gone very well, but then, after a time we find the vent-pieces breaking again."

We next have the testimony of various parties as to the mode of proof, and of Mr. WHITWORTH on the points of controversy between him and the officers who were directed to experiment on the guns. We pass over the unimportant opinions of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, already referred to in our notice of the Report, and take the evidence of Captain COWPER COLES, R. N., who says:

\* Report from the Select Committee on Ordnance.

"On one occasion, in firing six rounds, quick firing, we found some inconvenience from the screw working stiffly, and we fired only six rounds in eight minutes, but this must not altogether be attributed to the screw.

\* \* \* \* \*

"On another occasion, we could not screw the breech up in consequence of the cartridge being too large, and upon inquiry, we found the cartridge had been made up on board the *Excellent*, and in trying to get it out again it burst, and, of course, caused great detention; but that struck me as rather an important point, as on service you often would have to make up your cartridges, and they may not always be the exact size; in all other respects, those two guns worked very well."

In reply to the question as to whether the advantage outweighed the disadvantage of the complication of the gun, he says:

"No; but I would explain that. I think in actual warfare, we require an article with the minimum chances of getting out of order. Now, with the muzzle-loader gun, you have only one chance of mishap, that is to say, its bursting."

In reply to the question, "then you consider that, except for range, no advantage, but on the contrary a disadvantage, attaches to the use of the Armstrong gun on board ship?" he replies:

"Yes; from what I have seen of experiments against plates. A 110-pounder has not nearly the penetration of a 68-pounder, nor does it do the same damage at short range, and I am assuming that all actions must be fought at short range."

We, for the present, pass over the testimony of Mr. ANDERSON and others, as not relevant to the practical testing of the guns, and quote the experience of the Earl of LAUDERDALE, the recent Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron:

"I do not know in what state they are at present, but as far as I have seen them in the Pacific, I would sooner have the old 68-pounder for fighting a naval action, because it must be close, and that gun can throw very nearly the same weight of metal as the Armstrong gun, by double-shooting, or shot and shell."

In the event of an action between iron-clad ships, he would prefer the old smooth-bore:

"Yes; because I think that, up to the present time, you have not arrived at a sufficiently perfect rifled gun, there being so many faults found with the heavy Armstrong guns. I am quite aware of their great superiority over common guns, as to range and accuracy."

Next we have the opinions of Major-General Sir RICHARD DACRES, whose position as commanding at Woolwich, gave him excellent opportunity for observing everything appertaining to the gun:

"In every Armstrong battery you must have a skilled artificer; if he is out of the way the thing is out of gear, and there are a vast number of small implements, that I do not think would ever do in war."

We next come to the testimony of Captain COCHRANE, R. N., the former commander of the *Warrior*, a ship partly armed with 110-pounder Armstrong guns; we must quote extensively from him, as it was his lot to test the gun on board of the first English iron-clad:

"The accuracy of their fire and their range are very great; some of the drawbacks to the gun are the danger from the explosion of the cartridge whilst loading, accidents liable to occur to the vent-piece, and the smoke caused by the nature of the powder employed, which contains a larger proportion of sulphur than ordinary powder; the larger quantity of grease contained in the lubricating wad, which weighs 2 lbs. 4 ozs., produces a smoke of so dense a character as to prevent captains of guns for some time after firing from taking aim, and thereby impairs materially the efficiency of the whole of the remainder of the guns of the ship."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Accidents also occur to the vent-pieces; on board the *Excellent*, I witnessed on the upper deck, an Armstrong gun fired about 20 times in 24 minutes, without any accident; but when firing from one of the guns on the main deck, the vent-piece blew out and broke a beam and started the deck. A gun also missed fire; the vent-piece had to be withdrawn, and this might have been productive of a serious accident."

\* \* \* \* \*

"When the vent-piece is placed in the bore, the tin plate interposes at times between the chamber of the gun and the vent-piece, and prevents the latter at all times being efficiently screwed up. In the day time it is easy to see that the vent-piece is well screwed up, but at night quarters it is more liable to accident. On one occasion, one of the tin plates was forced upwards from the breech, and a considerable amount of smoke was blown about the deck."

In reply to a question as to flaws always found in the Armstrong gun, he says:—"We have had 19 Armstrong guns on board, in which were 112 flaws, large and small; two of the 110-pounders were returned, on account of the extent of their flaws."

As to whether they became worse, he said, "No; but the firing has been of such a moderate nature as not to test severely the guns; for instance, we are limited to five rounds at any one time."

\* \* \* \* \*

"It is worthy of notice that the explosion of the Armstrong gun causes a much greater vibration to the ship's side than the 68-pounders."

\* \* \* \* \*

If the 14 lb. charge is adopted, I think it will lead to serious accidents."

This officer, as well as others, inform us, that the powder used in the Armstrong gun is quite different from the ordinary cannon powder, having a larger proportion of sulphur

to ensure slower combustion; all agree that the smell is very disagreeable and the smoke more dense.

Captain F. B. SEYMOUR testifies against the gun, and gives several instances of serious accidents as resulting from the vent-piece, and speaks in condemnatory terms of its want of accuracy; his "impression was, that for something under 1,500 yards, the accuracy of the Armstrong gun is certainly not superior, and may be said to be in a slight degree inferior to that of the smooth-bored 9-pounder brass gun; afloat he decidedly objected to breech-loaders, whether rifled or smooth-bored."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LIFE-BOATS FOR VESSELS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have long thought that vessels of war should be provided with "life-boats." I am glad to see by the *Life-boat Journal* of Jan. 1, 1864, that the subject has at last attracted the attention and elicited the action of the British Admiralty, who propose to supply all vessels of war with a life-boat in lieu of one of the boats usually carried, and have requested any information which the Royal Life-Boat Institution might be able to give as to the most suitable description of life-boat for men-of-war.

Our old stereotyped men-of-war men, who have never been drowned, will tell you that a good cutter, supplied with mast and sail, and water-breakers well secured to her bottom under the thwarts, is good enough for them; and that a regular "life-boat" would be an encumbrance on the deck or at the cranes of a vessel of war. I shall state briefly where I differ from them.

In the first place, a cutter will have very little buoyancy added to her, even if the water-breakers are left empty; and this little will be in the wrong place; namely, too low down to be serviceable in righting a capsized boat. On the contrary, empty breakers lashed to the bottom of a boat would do more harm than good in the event of her being swamped or stove; because, in that event, they would tend to capsize her, and, if capsized, would tend to keep her from righting.

On the other hand, if the breakers are kept full of water, they have little or no buoyancy, but are good ballast, and would tend to keep a boat from capsizing, or, when capsized, would tend to right her; but, as she would be full of water, this could not easily be done. A ship's life-boat need not be the very cumbersome and expensive thing now used on the coasts of Great Britain. A ship cannot well have a perfect self-righting life-boat without making her too heavy, and, in a measure, unfit to be lowered and taken up speedily in a rough sea. I propose to compromise the matter, much in the way that is done by the old FRANCIS Life-boat Company, and by LOUIS RAYMOND in New York; with this important difference, that the end-tanks shall be a separate and distinct institution, not built into the boats, and forming the part of the shell itself. The tanks should be made separate, and be furred off about an inch from the shell of the boat. The boat abeam the forward tank and before the after one should have a permanent bulkhead of metal like the rest of the boat, with a hole to let off any water; and the tops of the tanks should have a water-tight man-hole, so that, for particular occasions, the tank could be used to stow valuable papers, provisions, &c. Besides this floating-power, there should be, as in all RAYMOND's, and in some of the FRANCIS boats, water-tight metallic cylinders, secured to the side of the boats under the thwarts, and as high up as possible. A boat supplied with these means for bearing up under a load of men and water, if fitted with suitable valves to expel the water when a sea is shipped, cannot be entirely disabled like a common wooden boat, and can generally be cleared of water entirely by the exercise of a little common sense.

If the men who control the matter of construction of boats for vessels of war prefer to have wooden boats, then let them be life-boats in model, of similar shape at both ends; and let these ends be fitted with metallic tanks and cylinders, calculated to do the same duty as in the metallic boats. If objections should be made to air-tight tanks and cylinders on the score of their liability to be perforated by shot and injured by corrosion (which objections are more valid in men-of-war and in war time than in merchant vessels and in time of peace), then let the same amount of buoyancy be obtained by cork well dried, and covered with well-painted canvas. This would be best for vessels of war, perhaps, though open to the objection of weighing more than air-tanks, it would be, on the whole, much safer.

A well-modelled life-boat, that is expected to right herself quickly when capsized, ought to have considerable sheer, so that the buoyancy of the end-floats, whether of metal or cork, would make it almost impossible to keep her bottom up. But there are serious objections to a surf-boat with very high ends for ship use. They cannot be so readily stowed, and they hold more wind than is desirable when pulling to windward: therefore something must be sacrificed in the properties of self-righting to the more important one of high speed.

Almost all the life-boats proper now in use on the coast of England, and styled "self-righting boats," have more or less dead weight attached to their keels; which, while it serves a good purpose for heavy life-boats manned with ten or twelve men, and large enough to carry twenty-five in addition to the crew, would not be admissible in ships' boats to be hoisted to cranes. Therefore, as we cannot have a perfect self-righting life-boat for ships, we must look for the best compromise; and, as I have said above, this is the common lap-streak, sharp-stern surf-boat, with cork floats, the FRANCIS boat, or last, not least, the RAYMOND boat. But, by all means, let it be distinctly understood, that the "penny-wise and pound-foolish" policy of making the end-tanks a part of the boat, be, by common consent, abolished. Neither FRANCIS nor RAYMOND boats, called life-boats, deserve the name in reality, unless the tanks are separate from the shell of the boat. The reasons for this are too obvious to require any explanation to any web-footed man who goes to sea; but for the benefit of the old women, or the man who are not web-footed, I would explain, that the tank which

makes a part and parcel of the shell of the boat may be punctured, and so rendered useless, or worse than useless, by a thousand accidents, while the bow or stern of a boat punctured, which has the detached tank, can be got at, and the tank itself is much less likely to be punctured. It is not invulnerable, of course; but it is much better than the general plan of building where the tank is simply a water-tight end of the boat. A good-pulling surf-boat should be light, strong, having little dead rise; a broad and flat keel in the centre, extending only an inch or two outside the garboard seam, and tapering forward and aft, the keel slightly rounded in the fore and aft aspect; and she should be broad enough to pull double bank, with handy broad-bladed oars; and, by all means, should be steered by an oar in critical times, in the hands of a competent man, who knows when to go ahead, and when to go astern, and when to "lay her on" to a sharp sea. Outer fenders of cork are valuable auxiliaries; and cork life-belts for all the boats' crews, in which they should be as regularly drilled as at the guns. But we must not lose sight of the fact, that the regular fittings and supplies for a man-of-war boat going on an expedition are already so extensive, that we might dispense with all unnecessary weight. The men must have provisions, water, means of lighting fire and signals, arms, masts, sails, anchor, bags of clothes, lead, and lime, &c.

What I would impress most strongly on our controlling powers in the Navy Department is the absolute necessity for supplying all our vessels of war with at least one effective life-boat for great emergencies, and for making every boat a life-boat so far as giving her cork floating-power enough to sustain and save the crew in case of being struck by shot, or stove by other casualties, or capsized in a surf. I cannot understand why the law should take such pains to protect the common traveller, and still leave our officers and men to go down to the bottom of the sea, when *Monitors*, *Weehawkins*, *Somers*, and others, go down uncontrollably. Are they not good enough to be saved? or is this want of appreciation of the value of human life a necessary part of the education of men of war?

I, for one, think our gallant officers and men worth saving from drowning, in the event of great disasters, just as much as from the perils of disease. I think, that when a boat is sent to a blockade-runner driven on an exposed beach, under the enemy's fire, she should have every reasonable means for saving the lives of her men in the very probable event of her being capsized or perforated by shot.

I have never heard one good reason given for not having on board of every vessel of war the means, in the form of boats,—life-belts, small rafts, &c.,—to float every soul on board. The reasons generally given are, that a vessel of war is already so entirely taken up with guns and their material, provisions and water, sails, awnings, cable, and anchors, that it requires but a little more weight when she first goes to sea to make her entirely useless for battle and for escape from battle, and altogether dangerous in a gale. If this is true, then, I say, leave out some of the *killing gear*, and add to that for *saving life*. Every boat, at the least, should have cork life-belts enough in her, at all times, to support her crew, and a few spare ones for passengers; and I would go so far as to furnish every man who could not swim with the means of floating. By a little additional expense, and a very small expenditure of brains, every hammock or every bag belonging to a ship's crew could be converted into a life-preserver, or a certain number of cork-floats could be supplied to each gun as a part of its equipment.

R. B. FORBES.

BOSTON, MARCH 29TH.

### THE INVALID CORPS—ITS FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—One year ago the progress of the war up to that time found a large number of men absent from their regiments, in hospitals and convalescent camps, on account of wounds or other disabilities, but whose names were still borne on their company rolls—a mere weight to the army. The design of the Secretary of War to form into a separate organization such of these men as were unfit for active service in the field, but who, nevertheless, were able to perform garrison, provost, and other duties of the lighter character that would not subject the soldier to immoderate exposure, or require severe marching, thereby relieving so many able-bodied troops, was very evidently a wise measure.

It aimed at introducing system and economy into what was before burdensome and at loose ends. Grave apprehensions, however, were expressed by many officers as to the practicability of such a measure. But not a few who ten months ago looked upon the proposed organization as little better than a shelter for shirkers and cowards, now find themselves serving in the corps, and have come to think that they at least have earned a better title than they were before willing to believe was due to those enduring like misfortunes with themselves.

For efficiency, completeness of instruction and discipline, especially where the organization into regiments has been effectually carried out, it must be admitted that this corps is already unsurpassed by any body of troops in the Army, and the amount of duty it now performs is heavy, even for the ablest men. A higher organization than that of regiments, considering the nature of the duties the corps perform, is hardly required.

Such was the beginning, and such has been the progress of this corps, which has grown to embrace a much larger force than the old Regular Army before the present war.

But what is to be its future?

Whether it shall be a permanent or a transient organization, or what is likely to grow out of it, is not our design now to discuss. But what relation such a corps ought to maintain to the rest of the Army is an important question now.

Are invalids to be constantly transferred into the corps and none to be returned to the Army from it?

This was not understood to be the design at the out-set, and is not a common-sense view of the question now. There must be some discoverable ratio, though variable as conditions vary, between the number of those who may be fitly assigned to duty with the Invalid Corps and the able-bodied troops of the Army. This ratio, as nearly as it may be determined, forms the natural basis for such a corps. A

certain per centage of the men thus classed die or are discharged monthly on account of total disability, or by the expiration of their term of service. Another per centage regain perfect health and become fit for active service in the field. This proportion, whether large or small, if our principle be correct, should be retransferred to serve again in the field, after rigid examinations made quarterly, or perhaps tri-annually, at least at fixed periods. Transfers into the corps from hospitals and convalescent camps are required more frequently, probably as often as monthly, but ought to be after stated examinations.

The corps limited in this way to invalids alone will be abundantly large, certainly if the war continues long enough to require many more campaigns. Confusion in the muster rolls, and accounts of pay and clothing, need not necessarily follow such a system. The partial change in the uniform interposes some difficulty, but is not beyond remedy. More labor as well as care would be required at the hands of the officers; but they are supposed to be able to furnish these requisites.

One thing, however, in such a connection is all important—only such men as are worthy, and only such officers as have fully earned a position in the Invalid Corps by their conduct in the field, and are entitled to it by reason of disability on account of wounds or other causes resulting from the incidents of the service, and strictly in the line of their duty, and whose habits and moral character are unquestionable—as indeed is now the case—should be admitted into the corps.

In this way the Invalid Corps would always be in fact what it is in name, and would become a grand organization intermediate between the hospital, the convalescent camp and the field, but made eminently serviceable, and from it a valuable number of men would be returned to the field better instructed and better disciplined than when they left their regiments and entered this corps.

J. C.

### CONGRESS AND GENERAL HOWARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When I wrote my article of February 20th on "Congress and General HOWARD," I was under the impression that the public alone were deceived as to the true facts concerning the battle of Gettysburg. I did not imagine that my statements would be so vigorously disputed by any one then belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and least of all by one occupying so near a position to Major-General HOWARD as "One Who Knows" evidently does.

Since I am so far mistaken, it is evident little can be gained by a continuance of the discussion. I have made my assertions, and "One Who Knows" has made his counter-statements, and the authoritative settlement of the points in dispute must be left to other means.

I therefore propose to reply very briefly to some of the points raised by this writer, and then to leave the subject to other pens.

It is alleged that I misrepresent, by inference, the time when General HOWARD arrived on the field. I believe I was quite correct in my statement of the time when General HOWARD's corps arrived, and I stated in the very paragraph quoted by "One Who Knows," to convict me of misapprehension, that General HOWARD preceded his corps.

For the reasons given above, I beg to be excused from discussing the points as to how nearly the 1st corps was overpowered when the 11th came up, and the comparative severity of the fighting of these two corps on the 1st of July.

"One Who Knows" says the 1st corps did not commence its retrograde movement till 3:45, and that General HANCOCK did not arrive on the field till 4:15 P. M. I repeat my belief, founded on excellent authority, that before the hour first mentioned General HANCOCK had assumed command, and the 1st and 11th corps were then forming on Cemetery Hill, the cavalry alone being in position in front of the new line. General HANCOCK left Taneytown soon after 1 o'clock, and rode very fast. Two hours is full as much as he occupied in riding the thirteen miles, between Taneytown and the field of battle. The writer can add his own testimony to having seen General HANCOCK on the field before 4 o'clock, near General HOWARD.

"One Who Knows" ventures the remarkable statement that General HANCOCK "made no assumption of command." Whatever else in his article is drawn directly or indirectly from official reports or from General HOWARD, that general cannot possibly be authority for this assertion; for there were too many eye-witnesses to the scene when General HANCOCK rode up to General HOWARD and told him that he had come up to take command of the troops assembled at Gettysburg, and had the order in his pocket.

It is, no doubt, true that General HANCOCK did this with a great deal of politeness; but the latter officer was relieved absolutely, and the command afterward exercised by General HANCOCK in the most vigorous manner. The reference to the 62d article of war in this connection is absurd. No doubt General MEADE had the highest authority for his repeated neglect of this article during those three eventful days. Not only was General HOWARD superseded, but on other occasions Generals NEWTON, GIBSON, and HAYS were assigned to command their superiors in rank. In General MEADE's opinion the crisis demanded it.

As to the subsequent apology tendered to General HOWARD, with the accompanying statement that General MEADE supposed General HANCOCK to be senior to General HOWARD, I can only say the facts are substantially these:—When the order was given to General HANCOCK to proceed to Gettysburg, the commanding general well knew, and acted with the knowledge that General HANCOCK was the junior in rank, but decided that he could not stand on such a point at such a time. His remarks to General HOWARD may have been misunderstood, or the pressure of mighty events may have effaced from his recollection the occurrence. Certainly no one who knows General MEADE's soldierly frankness and straight-forward honesty will fail to give full credence to what he states as his recollection of the matter. I touch on this point with reluctance, and only so far as may be necessary to show that General HOWARD was not relieved by accident.

"One Who Knows" states that General HOWARD turned over the command to General SLOCUM about 7 P. M. If he

means the command of that portion of the 11th corps arrested by the Provost Guard of the 12th corps in rear of the field, the assertion is correct, but hardly so in any other sense; for General HOWARD had no other command than his own corps. About the hour mentioned the writer of this article was near General SLOCUM on the Baltimore Turnpike, when General HANCOCK rode up and transferred the command to him.

I must adhere to my account of the night attack on Cemetery Hill as substantially correct.

General GIBBON, at the suggestion and direction of General HANCOCK, who was alarmed at the firing in General HOWARD's front, sent CARROLL's brigade and two other regiments to report to General HOWARD. General HOWARD acknowledged the services of this brigade verbally to General HANCOCK and by note to Colonel CARROLL, saying that the "unexpected reinforcement" arrived in the nick of time. It is hardly generous now to create the impression that the 11th corps was not in need of assistance, but that it "vigorously repulsed the enemy from its own front." Pray where were STEWART's and RICKETT'S batteries? Both of these commanders can tell "One Who Knows" where their batteries would have been in all probability had they been left to the 11th corps to hold. If General HOWARD would permit what he has said to various people on the subject of the services of CARROLL's brigade to be made public, there would be no more dispute on this point.

The "inconsistency" which "One Who Knows" discovers in my statement that General HANCOCK sent this brigade, while I had previously stated that he had been sent to the 3d corps, exists only in his imagination. General HANCOCK was virtually in command of the left centre, and General SICKLES was wounded hours before the attack on Cemetery Hill.

The object of my first article was to show that General HANCOCK was in command at Gettysburg July 1st, from about 3:30 p.m., entrusted with full power to hold the position, to retreat to Pike Creek, or to take up any intermediate position; that he established the lines of battle, assuming that part already selected for temporary purposes by General HOWARD, and prolonged it to the right and left; that on these identical lines was fought the battle of Gettysburg; that he sent word to General MEADE that he should hold the ground, and ordered the trains to the rear (particularly General HOWARD's); that on the 2d and 3d of July his services were still greater; and that, finally, the Army gave him the credit which Congress had given to General HOWARD. The main points of my letter cannot be successfully denied.

TRUTH.

Another correspondent writes thus with reference to the first letter of "Truth."

UNDER the heading of "Congress and General HOWARD," there appeared in your paper of February 20th, a communication over the signature of "Truth." The author in his desire to add to the well earned fame of Major-General HANCOCK, detracts from that of Major-General BIRNEY, in saying that after General SICKLES was wounded General HANCOCK assumed command of the Third corps. This was not true, as Major-General BIRNEY immediately assumed command of the Third corps, and of two brigades of the Second corps sent to its support. These were the brigades of ZOOG and MILLARD. General MEADE's official report states this explicitly. He says:—"The Third corps under Major-General BIRNEY (Major-General SICKLES being wounded early in the battle), made a stubborn resistance," &c., &c. Vide report. Gettysburg had glory enough for all; why should attempts be made to detract or add? The Third corps lost over fifty per cent. killed and wounded, and is satisfied with its show of glory, and rejoices that its "misapprehension of orders" carried it into the fight instead of out.

#### THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is a much mooted point among the officers at this place, whose regiments have re-enlisted, as to how they are to be continued in the service. The order extending the time for re-enlistments guarantees nothing to officers after the first specified time; and, in fact, it plainly says that "This extension will not be considered as securing rank and pay to officers after the 25th day of August, 1863." We do not, however, interpret this as having any reference to officers already in the service. We suppose it only to apply to those *out* of the service, re-enlisting new organizations.

But whether we are to be entirely re-organized, and the officers recommissioned, is a matter we but indefinitely understand. Will some one who is "posted" in these matters be kind enough to inform us on this point.

For my own part, I am persuaded that now is the propitious moment for Congress to establish the Army upon the proper basis, by making it really the property of Uncle Sam. The most vital element for the sustenance of an efficient army is distributed among the governors of the several States of the Union. I refer to the appointment and promotion of officers in the volunteer service. Who ever heard of such a bungling system? and why was it ever adopted?

Under the present *regime* our Army is no better than an irregular militia force, and the War Department has no control whatever over its organization. Officers find their chances for promotion nothing impaired by negligence to duty. The War Office, where alone can be judged the eligibility to promotion, does not control that. Hence the indifference to duty in the volunteer service.

The volunteers should at once be made a part of the United States Army,—of course, in a department separate from the regulars; and, if it is thought best, the troops of the different States may be distinct. But, for my own part, though I love my native State with true devotion, and rejoice in the bright laurels which cluster round the emblem of our commonwealth, gleaned from every important battlefield of the present war, yet I feel that we battle for our whole country; and I look to no particular State, but to the United States, for the acknowledgment and reward of meritorious service.

The evil of the present system is daily becoming more apparent in the Army. Some of the governors adopt the

system of promoting by seniority in companies; so that, if there are no vacancies in a company (of three officers) a deserving man may serve for years without any cheering promotion. He may see others, without *anything* to recommend them, inferior to himself when they entered the service together, but fortunate in having vacancies opened for them, suddenly advanced high above him in the scale of rank. Seniority of rank becomes a disadvantage when it only subjects its holder to important and irksome duties, which, however well performed, never bring with them a substantial reward. Among these, as the most exquisite, might be mentioned, where the senior first lieutenant is placed in command of a company until the first sergeant of said company is commissioned *captain*.

It is to be hoped that Congress will do something, before the close of the session, for the re-organization of the Army. This, I am convinced, is the first step in the right direction.

Let all officers be appointed by the proper head of the Army—the President. Before the expiration of the original term (of the veterans), let all officers be examined as to their efficiency; and at the expiration of the term, let those found unfit be discharged.

I believe I am sustained in this by the mass of the Army; and I write this in hopes that it may meet the eye of those who will be able to act upon it.

J. L. M.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., March 15, 1864.

#### THE MUSTERING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to call your attention to the following extract from the New Orleans correspondent of the Tribune, in the hope that it may meet the eye of the officials who are responsible for the trouble to which these unfortunates, who are promoted from one grade to another, are subjected:

Officers in this Department who have been promoted since they came out here are having a special little trouble of their own just now. The most of them assumed rank and did duty from the date of their several appointments, without waiting for their commissions to arrive. In doing so, they were acting under superior orders, which have since turned out to be wrong. The consequence is that their pay is stopped. It is a pretty hard ruling. Take the case of a second lieutenant in the 13th Connecticut, for example. He was promoted from the ranks for meritorious conduct in action, and mounted his plain shoulder-straps in obedience to orders, and a notification that a commission would be along in due time. Seven months afterward the commission came to hand, and he reported with it to the proper musterer officer, and was mustered. The muster was dated back to the date of the commission, and the actual date of muster also stated. All went well enough, until recently, when he was notified from Washington that there was an error in his muster of about seven months, and that his pay would be stopped for that length of time to correct it.

It is held by the Department that the pay must commence from the actual date of muster. There are hundreds of other officers in the same situation. Some of them lose as much as a year's pay by the new ruling. One man, who was promoted from a first lieutenantcy to a captaincy, thought that, if there was an error in the mustering in, there was a corresponding error in the mustering out, and applied for pay as a first lieutenant while his pay as captain was stopped. This, however, has been refused. He is to get no pay at all for over five months of service in the field. It seems to me that something ought to be done for the relief of these officers. Their pay is barely sufficient to support them in this expensive country; and in cases where they have families depending upon them for remittances an especial hardship is worked. They are perfectly innocent of any wrong or error,—could not have acted otherwise than in obedience to orders, and should not be made the victims of any blunders in the mustering department.

These complaints are just, and call for prompt action on the part of the authorities at Washington, who appear to have been guided by no sense of justice or utility in the adoption of the present absurd "mustering regulations" and orders on the subject.

At best, officers in the Department of the Gulf cannot be mustered into service in less than 31 days after the date of their appointments; and in a great many cases I know of officers who were over a year in getting mustered at all; and in several of these cases the muster was declared illegal at Washington, after several months more delay; and this, too, through no fault of the officers, but owing to the ignorance of the mustering officer, who could not be expected to do more than obey to the best of his ability orders which were so conflicting as to be wholly unintelligible.

In the Army of the Potomac there need be no misunderstanding of orders, for few hours only pass, and a reference to Washington settles the matter. But not so in the more distant departments, where two months is "good time" for an official paper to make in going to Washington and back.

I cannot believe that the decision in this case will be adhered to, and thereby compel so many good men to leave a service in which they are but poorly paid at best, especially in a department where everything costs twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than in New York.

A. A. G.

NEW YORK, March 21st, 1864.

#### THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to call the attention of your correspondent under the above caption, to the very considerable error of fact in a case which he cites in relating one of his grievances, that "a midshipman who entered the service a mere boy in 1861, we will say, is made a lieutenant in 1863, when he ranks a captain of marines; one perhaps of thirty years standing."

Now, this supposition shot is wonderfully wide of the mark, as the junior captain in the marine corps entered the service in 1861, as a second lieutenant, while the senior lieutenant in the navy list of the same date of commission and ranking according to that date, entered on trial in 1852, reaching his grade after 12 years service.

The writer of this is by no means favorable to the rapid advancement which has taken place at the foot of the list, in either the Navy or marine corps, as it has pushed forward many in either branch, to positions where both experience and judgment are required without their having had time to acquire either.

I am also very sorry to see that after the testimony of the sea officer in favor of the utility of the marines, when it was largely proposed in Congress to transfer them to the Army, any marine officer should consider it necessary to talk about a marine officer being necessary to "protect his men." The universal testimony of the Navy officer consulted, from admiral to lieutenant-commander, was that the marines are a

most valuable adjunct and part of the military force of a ship of war; and, is it to be supposed that with these views, any "impositions" would be put upon them, or any duties or sacrifices required of them not properly due?

The demoralization, incident to a long peace, has developed in the Navy (I speak of it as a whole, line and staff) a selfishness and habit of growling very detrimental to the efficiency of the service, which it is to be hoped the war will cure. The real body of the Navy is the sea fighting element; the other corps are merely auxiliary. Yet these auxiliary corps are struggling to make themselves independent and antagonistic.

In the days of BLAKE, a colonel of cavalry commanded and fought a fleet, employing a body of trained seamen to manœuvre the vessels. In the present day a body of engineers is employed in that speciality. As in former times the artillerist was proud to acquire the seaman's art; so it is not unlikely that in a few years he must add that of the engineer, a matter of very much less difficulty than was the former.

Another correspondent writes:

According to his own argument, "marines are strictly infantry soldiers, who are trained to serve afloat; and their discipline, equipments, spirit, character, and *esprit de corps*, are altogether those of an army," and officers of the marine corps rank the same as officers of the same grade rank in the Army. Why, then, should they be entitled to more consequence, because doing duty on board ships of war than in the field? Why should a captain of a squad of soldiers on board of a ship be entitled to a higher rank than an officer of the same grade in the Army, in command of a company in the field? Or why should he feel more aggrieved because a chaplain takes precedence, than officers of the same grade in the Army? Many of our flag-ships are now commanded by commanders; a few by captains; and your correspondent suggests the propriety of giving to a marine officer of flag ships, a rank equal, or superior, to the commanding officer of the vessel, and equal to the colonel of infantry in the field. When in a majority of cases he has not 200 men, "artillerists (!) infantrymen and police," under his jurisdiction.

The necessity of a well-organized police force on board ships of war, is patent to all, but wherein exists the utility of giving to the "chief of police" a rank superior to that of his grade?

#### OUR SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.

THE United States and England are the only two great Powers which recruit their armies by voluntary enlistment, stimulated by bounties. In France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, a system of conscription is regularly organized and enforced. Undoubtedly such a system is not applicable, permanently, to this country. The exemptions which would be required by the industrial avocations of the people, and by the devotion of a large proportion to intellectual pursuits, would create too many gaps in the system to permit it to work uniformly and equally. In countries where there is a marked distinction of classes, the exemptions can be easily and definitely determined, and conscription falls naturally on those who can be best spared from the occupations of life, and who can set up no pretensions of belonging to the professional orders. But in this country nothing except a great crisis in the national life, such as we are now experiencing, will make conscription in the least degree tolerable.

If, as is generally anticipated, our standing Army shall be largely increased, the question arises how shall it be maintained to its full effective strength, in the most economical manner. It was sufficiently difficult, before the recent enlargement, to keep it fully recruited. The system of high bounties is obviously as objectionable as that of conscription. The cost, if it should be continued, would be enormous, and it is open to other objections—the principal of which is that the Army would be composed of men resorting to it, not as a useful and honorable occupation, but simply to obtain the bounties.

The duty of every citizen to assist in the defence of the country is indubitable; it is equally clear that all cannot become soldiers. Any scheme would seem desirable which should be adapted to the characteristics of the American people, and at the same time conform to the military obligations incumbent upon all citizens. Would it not be advisable that Congress should pass a law, obliging every voter within certain limits and with certain exemptions, to enter either into the standing Army or the militia forces for a period of three or five years, or in default of this, to pay a small "army tax," which should be used for making the regular pay of soldiers equal to that of laborers upon farms and in workshops, and for equipping the military organizations? The old militia systems of the States had some similar features—the exemption taxes, however, going into the State treasuries; but the system has long since ceased to be operative, and those who have sustained the organizations of uniformed militia have done so at their own expense. If the militia of the States should be put, for certain purposes, directly under the care of the General Government, it would soon become an effective organization—in fact a vast reserve army, from which recruits could be drawn in time of war without difficulty.

That this country would ever be engaged in a great war, has hitherto been considered an absurd improbability. Yet we are now fighting in one of the most tremendous conflicts the world has ever witnessed. Future wars, with nations

possessing vast military organizations, are events not beyond reasonable anticipation. It will not be wise to relapse into our former inertness and negligence. An Army must now become an established institution among us. All matters which relate to its organization and maintenance must be thoroughly considered and decided upon. It must not be hereafter regarded as a partially useless incident to our national life, occasionally necessary to protect the frontiers and man the forts; but the Nation must cherish and honor it as an important constituent of its character. Its officers must not be a separate class, for whom the people entertain jealousy and distrust, but among them there must be representatives of all branches of our population. Its soldiers must not be foreigners, entering the ranks merely as a means of support, when thrown on our shore helpless and moneyless, but they must be composed of intelligent young men, choosing a soldier's life as they would that of the farmer or mechanic, and seeing in it a path to honor and advancement equally as favorable as any other. Our Army must be truly National—truly American. How to render it so is a matter well worthy the consideration of our ablest officers and our wisest statesmen.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D., the oldest great grand-son of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and a distinguished member of the medical profession, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, March 26th. Dr. BACHE was born in Philadelphia, on the 25th of October, 1792. In 1814 he graduated in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The year previous he entered the Army as Surgeon's Mate, and the following year was appointed a full Surgeon, a position he occupied for two years, when he resigned, and commenced a private practice in Philadelphia. From 1824 to 1836 he was physician to the Walnut-street Prison; from 1826 to 1832 a Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute; from 1829 to 1839 physician to the Eastern Penitentiary; from 1831 to 1841 Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and in 1841 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College, the duties of which office he ably and faithfully performed up to the day that he was taken sick with the disease which resulted in his death. During his long career he made numerous valuable additions to the literature of medicine, the principal of which were the Dispensatory of the United States, published by Dr. GEORGE B. WOOD and himself, the first edition of which was issued in 1833. Professor BACHE was a brother of Colonel HARTMAN BACHE, of the Engineer Corps, and a first cousin of Professor A. DALLAS BACHE, of the Coast Survey. He leaves one daughter and four sons, three of whom are in the Government service.

LETTERS have been received by Brigadier-General SIBLEY from Father ANDRE at St. Joseph. He encloses communications from some of the Sioux Chiefs, who profess an earnest desire for peace, but until they had had a general consultation with the other bands on the Missouri, decline to commit themselves fully. Father ANDRE states that the expedition of General SIBLEY last summer entirely changed the views of the upper bands of Sioux with regard to their ability to fight American troops. A year since they boasted that one of their warriors was worth ten Americans, and with his hatchet could easily beat out their brains. Then they were impudent and defiant, but since, for the first time, they have met our troops in battle, they have learned how powerless they are against well-disciplined forces in the field, and they very much deprecate another visitation of a like nature. In an earnest appeal to the Chiefs of the Sioux bands Father ANDRE has advised them, if they wish to save themselves from speedy destruction, to submit to the Government at once. What effect this will have upon the wild Indians to whom it is addressed can only be conjectured.

MAJOR JAMES A. HARDIE, A. A. G., has been appointed Inspector-General in the Regular Army, *vice* VAN RENSELAER, deceased. Captain ELISHA H. LUDINGTON, 17th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of U. S. Army, *vice* BURND, deceased. Captain LOUIS H. PELOUZE, 15th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, *vice* HARDIE, promoted. Lieutenant WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, 11th U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant-General 8th Army Corps, and ordered to his regiment. Second Lieutenant E. WALTER WEST, 1st U. S. Artillery, has resigned. Major F. T. DENT, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

OFFICERS who have visited the Western armies report many cases of scurvy. A vast number of patients in the U. S. General Hospitals are suffering from the effects of bad and badly-prepared rations. In many cases this is the fault of company officers, who do not give proper attention to the cooking. But by far the greatest amount of the disease

arises from want of vegetables. The demand with medical officers is, give the soldier less fat pork and more vegetables. It matters not what kind of vegetable food, but some kind is absolutely necessary. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Department say that in many cases it is impossible to supply the ration of potatoes. This may be so for a month or two; but it is well known that even at points which can easily be reached a supply is not on hand.

The present is a proper time to contract for potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, that farmers may be sure of a market. If the ration of pork were reduced two ounces, and flour four, and the value added to the potato ration, the services of many thousands would be saved to the Army. This part of the ration should not be commuted, but issued in kind; if it cannot be issued in one month, a double quantity should be issued the next.

THE celebrated Mexican ex-President exile, SANTA ANNA, recently took advantage of the French conquest of Mexico, to return to his native land after eight years of banishment. On landing at Vera Cruz he was required to sign a paper declaring his adhesion to the French intervention, recognizing as the only legitimate government the monarchy proclaimed by the assembly of notables, with Prince MAXIMILIAN as Emperor, and pledging himself to abstain from any political demonstration, either by speech or writing, and to conduct himself wholly as a private citizen. The veteran politician and intriguer, however, could not resist the temptation to issue a pronunciamento in the usual Mexican style. Although its tenor was favorable to French pretensions, the act gave great offence to General BAZAINE, the French commander, and SANTA ANNA and his son were peremptorily ordered to quit the country, in terms by no means polite. SANTA ANNA was highly indignant and declared his intention to appeal to LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is now at Havana.

THE most important facts elicited this week, by the WILKES Court-Martial are proved in some thirty letters given in evidence. They are from Commodore WILKES to the Navy Department, and were produced by the defence to show that the accused had discharged his duties to the best of his ability, and that there had been mismanagement on the part of the Department. In these letters the Admiral complains of the insufficient means placed at his disposal, and the difficulties that beset him in consequence, only five ships, and these inferior ones, being furnished him, when he frequently represented the necessity of having twelve in order to make cruising effective. He repeatedly urged upon the Department the necessity of systematization of effort, and deprecated the policy of independent cruising, saying that a ship cruising by itself would have but a slight chance of capturing any of the rebel vessels; that, did two ships cruise together, the probabilities of their success would be quadrupled, and if the Department would provide the twelve guard vessels he had asked for he could so post them as to make it next to an impossibility for the rebel vessels to escape.

The prosecution offered a letter of Admiral FARRAGUT's to the Navy Department, complaining of the detention of the Oneida by Admiral WILKES. He states that he dispatched the Oneida in pursuit of the Florida, to touch at Key West, and the third day of the cruise she fell into the hands of the accused, who kept her in his squadron. He supposed Admiral WILKES would keep the Oneida till he had made up his mind to let her go; that Admiral DUPONT had taken his money and Admiral WILKES had seized his ships. The prosecution then read two letters from the accused to the Secretary of the Navy, to the effect that the San Jacinto had broken down, and the force under his command was entirely inadequate to the service required, and that in consequence he had retained the R. R. Cuyler, Oneida and Vanderbilt in his squadron.

We learn from Washington that the House Naval Committee are preparing a bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, for the building of four ocean iron-clad cruisers, the cost of which, it is estimated, will be from five to seven million dollars each. The Ways and Means Committee struck out the appropriation for them on the ground that it would take two years to complete them, and, further, that the naval service does not require this class of vessels. A majority of the Naval Committee are opposed to this measure, but will allow it to be reported to the House for its action.

THE bold movements of the Copperheads in Illinois are opening an unexpected prospect for action to General HEINTZELMAN in his quiet command at the West. His department, at last accounts, was disturbed by an outbreak at Charleston, Coles Co., Illinois, where, on the 28th of March a gang of disloyal persons drew a party of soldiers into an affray, which resulted in a general fight between the Union men and the Copperheads, who were headed by the County Sheriff, one JOHN S. O'HAIR.

During the fight a large number of citizens and several of the soldiers were severely wounded. The arrival of 250

of the Fifty-fourth Illinois in the afternoon, terminated the fight for a time; but the insurgents, said to be 300 strong, headed by the Sheriff, entrenched themselves at Gilladay's Mills, about ten miles from Charleston. Other troops have been hurried forward, and the disturbance, the accounts of which are no doubt exaggerated, will be promptly quelled. The administration of justice to these fellows should be short, sharp, and decisive.

A court of inquiry has been held at the Gosport Navy Yard to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Peterhoff, on the 6th of March, by collision with the Monticello, and sent a report to Admiral LEE, and through him the Navy Department. As far as is known, neither acting Lieutenant PICKERING, of the Peterhoff, nor Lieutenant WILLIAM B. CUSHING, of the Monticello, comes in for any share of the blame, as the mishap is supposed to have been purely accidental.

It is reported in the daily papers that Major-General PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN, for a long time in command of a division of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, has been appointed to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, to succeed Major-General PLEASONTON.

#### NAVY YARDS.

##### BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE Yard is very quiet this week, as regards the movements of vessels, the inactivity chiefly owing to the scarcity of seamen; though in all other respects the general work is as brisk as five thousand men can well make it. The twin steam frigates Wampanoag and Mattawasset are being rapidly completed. Their form and general appearance indicate both immense power and great speed. The ironclad Kalamazoo is progressing finely; also the Miantonomoh, which is now receiving her plating, and will probably be completed by the first of May. The Onondaga and Tecumseh are still here, but are expected to sail shortly; the former, together with the Brooklyn, rendered famous in the fight and capture of New Orleans, will be ordered under the command of Admiral Farragut in the Gulf Squadron. The vessels Keoria, Nyack, Maumee, Tullahoma, Kensington, Argonaut and several others are still undergoing repairs. The Chenango is officered, ready, and awaiting her crew. The Mercury, Mendota and Flambeau will soon be ready for sea.

Some very interesting ceremonies took place at the Yard on Monday, on the occasion of the raising of a flag-staff to commemorate the finishing of the work of filling in about two acres of the ground formerly known as the "swamp," for the purpose of a parade and pleasure ground for the men on board receiving ship North Carolina. The work, which was projected by Commander Meade, of the North Carolina, was commenced about eighteen months ago and was finished last week. Commander Meade erected the fine battery, shooting gallery, and other accommodations, without expense to the Government. The improvement, which includes the introduction of the Ridgewood water on board the North Carolina, is of incalculable service to the thousands of sailors who are sent on board the receiving ship.

##### BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Commander S. D. Trenchard, from Cape Haytian March 19, arrived March 23. Side-wheel steamer Osceola, 9, sailed March 25, on a trial trip. Side-wheel steamer Santiago de Cuba, 10, was taken out of the dry-dock the same day. Side-wheel steamers Massasoit, 8, Cornelia, Cherokee and Iasco, 8, are still detained, although ready for sea, by want of crews.

The new steamer Asafea, recently purchased by the department of her builders, Messrs. McKay & Aldus, made a trial trip down the harbor on Monday. In all her evolutions the vessel gave unqualified satisfaction, and is now ready for the public service.

##### WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The steamer Harvest Moon, Volunteer Lieutenant J. D. Warren, which had her bow stove in and sprung a leak in the Chesapeake while on the way up from Fortress Monroe, after repairing on the ways, was launched on the 28th ult. successfully. The flag of Admiral Dahlgren has been hoisted on the Harvest Moon, which left the Yard on the 29th of March for Fortress Monroe. Admiral Dahlgren was on board. He goes again in search of his son. The Shawnee arrived on the 28th with two sloops and thirteen boats, which were captured as prizes. The Baltimore left on the same day for the lower station of the Potomac Flotilla. The Cœur de Leon is under sheers to hoist machinery, in order to undergo repairing. The screw steamer Resolute, 1, arrived at the Yard on Monday with dispatches. The Commodore Read, Acting Master Smith, left the Yard on the 27th ult. for her station in the river.

On the same day the President, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Grant, Major-General Halleck, and Secretary of War Stanton, paid a short visit to the Yard.

On the 26th ult. the delegation of Indians from the Northwest paid a visit to the Yard, and after they had been introduced to Commodore Montgomery the various objects of interest about the Yard were visited.

The new coal depot which is being built in the stream, is rapidly approaching completion, and in about four weeks it will be finished. This depot or wharf is built on piles, and is 300 feet long by 60 feet wide, calculated for between three and four thousand tons of coal. The flooring has about nine inches spring of vault, and is thereby much strengthened. When this is completed the unsightly mounds of coal now between the offices and wharf will be removed, and the appearance of the Yard will be much improved thereby.

##### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The appearance of things in general at this Yard indicates a rapid advancement on all kinds of work. At present the few vessels under repair, or being constructed there, is wonderful, when we take into consideration the large number which have been on hand daily since the war began. A goodly number of men are employed on the new vessel now being built in the upper ship house. The work of removing the double-turreted monitor Tonawanda to the sectional docks has been resumed. Two or three other war vessels are attached to the wharf, undergoing repairs. The supply steamer Massachusetts left for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron on Saturday last.

## THE ROLF KRAKE.

THE Danes, as our readers know, recently sent out a turreted iron-clad to destroy the bridge which the allied forces had constructed at Egernsund, to facilitate communication between Broagerland and the position at Doppel. So much curiosity is felt to know more about the *Rolf Krake*, the Monitor in question, that we have taken the pains to gather the following particulars concerning her from reliable sources. She was built at Glasgow by the Messrs. NAPIER, after plans furnished by Captain COLES. She is 120 feet in length, 34 feet broad, is driven by an engine of 250 horse power nominally, but capable of bearing a far greater pressure of steam, and is provided with two cupolas, each armed with two 64-pounders. By a peculiar contrivance, the idea of which seems to be based upon the plan of Mr. STEVENS, as developed in the *Naugatuck*, the *Rolf Krake* is lowered when in action, so that but little of her hull is exposed to the enemy's fire. She can make nine knots per hour in smooth water, but her officers seem to have little confidence in her capability to withstand the heavy weather so proverbially prevalent in the Baltic or the German Ocean. Apertures at the top of the towers, containing the guns, furnish the ventilation necessary.

The *Rolf Krake* attacked the Prussian batteries at Egernsund, on Feb. 13, and was under fire about an hour and a half. During that time, according to the statement of an officer on board, she was hulled 66 times. The towers were hit several times; sixteen shots went through the funnel, one through the steam pipe, three through the foremast, one through the mainmast, two through the mizzen, and from 60 to 70 through the bulwarks, small boats, sails and rigging. Her deck was torn up in several places, the tackle was much injured, the three boats were penetrated; in fact every vulnerable point was hit. In all 160 shots struck her, and it was estimated that 5,000 lbs. of iron were thrown at her during the action by the Prussian batteries. The accounts regarding the damage done the vessel vary, but there is no doubt that the injuries she received compelled her withdrawal from the action. The indents on the armor plates only reached a maximum measurement of one and a quarter inches; but the important fact is to be noted that no gun heavier than a 24-pounder was used against her. Captain ERICSSON would doubtless be willing to allow the Prussians to pelt his Monitors all day with balls of this size, without any fear of the result? Three men were wounded on board the *Rolf Krake* during the action—no one of them fatally, however. One of the officers was put *hors de combat* in consequence of being struck by the fragment of a shell which burst directly over the aperture in one of the towers. The concussion from the impact of the shot upon the outside of the turret was quite severe occasionally, throwing down the cabin, bulkheads, &c., but doing no serious damage. No authentic accounts have yet been received regarding the amount of damage done the enemy's batteries by the *Rolf Krake*.

We must wait the fuller *data* regarding the results of this action, as well as for a more detailed description of the Monitor engaged, before we draw any inferences from it. In no respect was the test so severe a one as that to which our iron-clads were subjected at Charleston.

## THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

THE *Royal Sovereign* turret ship, upon which Captain COLES has been so long laboring, was floated out of her dock at Portsmouth, on March 8th. Several of the English journals state without reservation that her transformation to her present form is to be attributed to the famous action between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and Lord C. PAGER, Secretary to the Admiralty, officially acknowledged the fact in a speech which he made in the House of Commons on February 25th. Whatever advantages Captain COLES may claim for cupolas or domes over turrets, he is not likely to reap much credit from the performances of the *Royal Sovereign*, as she is equipped with the latter. The modifications of Captain ERICSSON's method of setting them in the vessel may prove an advantage, but practical experiments, such as those to which our Monitors have been subjected, can alone discover the weak points which it is certain the *Royal Sovereign* must possess. This vessel is 450 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, with her topsides—*i.e.*, the outside level of her upper deck, 10ft. above the water-line amidships, 12ft. 6in. at the stem, and 8ft. 6in. at the stern, space enough apparently for the 15-inch gun with which our Monitors are armed to test their smashing powers upon, if the opportunity should ever be offered. Her actual draft it is estimated will be 23ft. 6 inches, and there are hopes expressed that she may attain nearly the speed she possessed previous to her alteration—a trifle over 12 knots per hour.

The turrets, of which there are four in number, are sunk into the upper deck of the ship, and are made to revolve on the same principle as a railway turntable, the motive power being within the turret, so that the gun may be moved in a lateral direction to any point of a circle. In each turret there is a narrow oval porthole for the muzzle of the gun to

be run out, and this is but a short distance (perhaps a foot or two) above the surface of the deck, which falls from the centre to the side. The top of the turret is protected by parallel bars of iron, in which there are three circular holes, through any one of which the officer of the gun may insert his head to take sight of the object to be fired at, and at the same time to direct the movements of the men inside. The bulwarks of the ship will be attached at the lower part by hinges, and will fall back so as to hang over the broadside when the guns are fired. The turrets being thus sunk, so that the basement rests on the main deck, do not form a conspicuous mark for the enemy. They are heavily cased with iron, and are of such strength that each weighs no less than 138 tons. The deck, however, is not bomb proof, consisting only of plates of iron one inch thick and covered with the usual planks of wood, so that if a heavy shot were to fall vertically it is not improbable it would find its way out of the bottom of the ship. The experience of our Monitors at Charleston, proved that this part of the iron-clad demanded greater protection, and Captain COLES may discover that this is a fatal weakness in the vessel he has labored so long to make impregnable. In the interior the cabins are lofty, but, as a matter of course, not well lighted. A very important invention has, however, been introduced to improve the ventilation. It is a plan designed by Dr. EDMONSTONE, staff-surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Victory*, and consists of air channels running the whole length of the ship, and communicating with the hold, where the foul air accumulates, and is carried off through these tubes into the funnel, instead of permeating the decks to the injury of the health of the crew. It is believed that it will answer perfectly, inasmuch as, even when the fires are not lighted to increase the draft up the chimney stack, there is a considerable current of air upwards through the tubes which communicate with the funnel. The ship under water is coated with Muntz metal, and to prevent galvanic action, a band of vitreous sheathing has been attached for some distance below and above the water line. This sheathing consists of small plates of iron covered with a preparation of glass, and is intended to be an anti-fouling as well as a protective agent. Contrary to the expectation of many persons, the displacement caused by the *Royal Sovereign* when she floated was found to be rather less than was anticipated, and she now draws, without her stores, rigging, or guns, 18 feet forward and 24 feet aft.

The guns with which the turrets are to be provided cannot come in competition with those upon our Monitors. Although they are of 12 tons weight each they are not rifled, and consequently their spherical projectiles will only be 150lb. if of cast iron, and about 160lb. if of the best steel. Upon this point the London *Times* remarks with its customary superciliousness that "in this respect the ship's offensive powers seem to have been too lightly dealt with, although it may be assumed that one well-delivered, concentrated broadside, thrown with 50lb. charges, may settle at once any iron-clad now afloat or building." In the same vein it also says:—"It is useless to attempt any comparison between the efficiency of her turrets, either as regards their defensive powers or their working, with those of the American Monitors. The armor of the latter is composed of layers of inch plates bolted together, while those of the *Royal Sovereign* are solid masses of metal. With respect to their working, the American turrets rest with their base on the upper decks of the vessels, thus exposing their whole length to the enemy's shot, and are further capped by a pilot-house, the whole structure being in all some 15 feet above the level of the deck. The *Royal Sovereign's* turrets, on the contrary, rest their base on the lower deck below the side armor of the ship, and have only some four feet six inches exposed above the level of the upper deck. The pilot-house in her is also a separate structure altogether, situated between the foremost turret and the funnel, and therefore does not cap the turret, as in the American Monitors, where indeed it was a necessity from the vessels' form of construction and their draught of water."

As we have previously remarked, such comparisons as these may be made with better grace when the vessel in question has passed through the fearful ordeal which our iron-clads have sustained. Of one thing we are very sure, the *Royal Sovereign* would never live to tell the tale of a fight with one of our Monitors armed with the 15-inch gun, firing a projectile propelled by fifty pounds of powder.

## RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

An octavo pamphlet of 34 pages, entitled *Reflections on the Admissible Strength of the Battalion, &c.*, has recently appeared in Berlin, Prussia. It emanates from the pen of a Prussian officer of rank, who frankly admits the deficiencies and defects of the Prussian military regulations, and attempts to point out the best method for their correction. He condemns as unwieldy the present battalion of 1,000 men, and recommends that it be divided into two. We are surprised to see that the author, contrary to the usage of Prussian military writers, admits the inferiority of the "needle gun."

It has always been asserted that while the Minie rifle could be discharged only twice in a minute, five and even nine rounds could be fired from the needle gun in the same time, "so that 300 needle guns are at least equal to 900 Minie rifles." But the author of this pamphlet says:—"As to rapidity of fire, we are not a step in advance of the infantry of FREDERICK THE GREAT; in a technical point of view we are perhaps able—although this is still a question to be proved—by means of the admirable needle gun to load a little faster."

*Venetia and the Quadrangle*, a military geographical sketch, by M. BIFFANT, First Lieutenant in the 2d Wurttemberg Infantry, is published at Darmstadt, by EDWARD ZERNIN. It gives an interesting description of the renowned fortifications of upper Italy, and contains eight fine wood engravings, comprising plans of Verona, Mantua and Peschiera, and ground plans of a tower at Verona, of a bastion of the *enceinte* and profile of the wall of that city. The pamphlet, which was written from personal observation, is divided into seven parts: I. Boundaries and Interior; II. The remains of Lombardy and Venetia; III. Hydrographic Relations; IV. Culture and its Influence on Military Operations; V. Communications; VI. Fortifications; VII. Critical Survey of the Theatre of War.

*Journal des Arms Spéciales et de L'Etat-Major*. Contents of the number for January: Panoply, or the weapons of all ages and of all nations, with eighty illustrative plates, Art. 1st, Offensive Weapons; Hydraulic Lime Mortar, based on the report of Mr. G. S. ROBERTSON, to the London Society of Civil Engineers; Organization, Composition and Strength of the Army of Great Britain; On the Profession of Arms; Military Intelligence—the Federal Monitors; Plates. Contents of the number for February: *Des Canons Célestes*, by F. B. ROINETTA, Lieutenant of Artillery; Panoply, Art. 2d, Offensive Weapons; The Army of Great Britain (continued); Recent Studies on Rifled Arms for Infantry (translation of the German work above-mentioned); A New Blasting Powder; The Resisting Power of Cannon; Military Intelligence—The Iron-clads of the United States—Artillery Experiments in England—Gun-Cotton in Austria—The Spanish Navy—The Sunken Ships at Sebastopol.

There has appeared in Paris the third volume of Colonel AUGOYAT's important work, *Aperçu Historique sur les Fortifications, sur les Ingénieurs, et sur le Corps du Génie en France*. This volume, of 624 pages, illustrated with two plates, one of Alexandria in Egypt, the other of the siege of Saint-Jean d'Arce, embraces the period between 1790 and 1804. It is divided into three chapters: the first devoted to the laws, decrees and decisions relating to fortified places; to the engineer corps and the general objects connected therewith; the second to the campaigns, sieges and treaties of peace; the third, to works and objects of art. In the second chapter, which comprises no less than 454 pages, and which forms the most important part of the work, Colonel AUGOYAT gives a résumé of the campaigns of the Armies of the Republic, in which the author devotes special attention to sieges and the passage of rivers. During this period the officers of the Engineer Corps played an important part in the several passages of the Rhine by the French Armies. Several memorable sieges were also conducted in the different countries which formed the theatre of war; and the narratives of these operations have been reproduced in the *Aperçu Historique*, with the addition of many new details. Chapter third confirms the rapid progress which was made in the art of fortification between 1790 and 1804, and excites the wish that the author might be able, at some time, to give us an account of the grand works which were executed under the Empire. His great age seems to have compelled him to relinquish a task for which he is so eminently fitted, as he announces that this volume forms the conclusion of his work, which already includes the period extending from 1716 to 1804.

*The Camp at Châlons*, with lithographic plans of the Camp and Manoeuvre ground. By a Hanoverian officer. Darmstadt: EDWARD ZERNIN. The author of this work received the rare permission to serve a year as a temporary officer in the French army, and in this position, both in Algeria and at Châlons, was able to acquaint himself with the details of the French military system.

*Etudes sur la Ventilation*, by General MORIN; 2 vol., 8vo., 1026 p., 16 plates; is published at Paris by LACROIX.

*The History of the British Navy*, from the earliest period to the present time; by C. D. YONGE; 2 vol., 8vo.; is published at London by BENTLEY.

*Bücher, His Life and Times*. By Dr. JOHANNES SCHEE, Professor in the Polytechnic at Zurich. Three vols., 8vo. Leipzig: OTTO WIEGAUD.

The 2d volume of an interesting work, entitled *Recent Studies in Rifled Arms for Infantry*, by Captain WILHELM VON PLÖNNIES, has been published by EDWARD ZERNIN, at Darmstadt and Leipzig.

A new work on Tactics, entitled *Introduction to the*

*Study of Tactics, for Cadets of each Arm of the Service, by Major Hugo DIEHL, of the Bavarian Army, has been published by RIEGER, at Munich.*

*Diplomatic History of the Crimean War, its origin and its causes. By M. X. TANC. Strasburg: BERGER-LEVRault et fils.*

*Campagne de l'Emperor Napoleon III. in Italy; compiled from official papers (2d edition in press). Paris: DUMAINE.*

#### TRIAL OF THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER.

The 600-pounder, wrought-iron, ten-grooved, shunt-rifled Armstrong gun has had another trial at Shoeburyness. The experiments were especially intended to test the effect of a highly manufactured, hardened, steel, solid, spherical shot, weighing 344½ lbs., with a charge of 90 lbs. of powder, at a range of 200 yards.

The target was a small one, only 4 feet by 3 feet 5 inches, but it was 11 inches in thickness. It was reared in front of one of Mr. FAIRBAIRN's old targets, and behind the centre of the plate there was a vacuum of 3 feet 5 inches in height, and two feet in width.

This afforded an opportunity to test the soundness of the theory, that a rigid backing is essential to the successful resistance of iron plates. The plate had been carefully manufactured and rolled by Messrs. JOHN BROWN & Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield. It was supported by two upright oak posts, twelve inches square, to which it was secured by strips of railway bar iron passing down the front, and sunk some inches in the earth. A large lump of old armor plate was thrown on the ground immediately before the plate, and two wooden wedges were driven in between it and the railway bars, so as to tighten the latter, the upper parts of which were carried above the 11-inch plate, and fastened to the supports by two 1½-inch bolts.

At this target the gun was fired at a distance of 200 yards. The result was singularly interesting. The shot struck as near the centre of the plate as possible, and divided it into halves; but so capital was the fibre of the metal, and so well had it been manipulated, that the shot was hurled back, and lay at a distance of 14 feet 6 inches, right facing the enemy it had attempted to destroy. The shot had undergone a curious change. When fired it was a 13-inch, but afterwards, on being measured, it was found to be 15·2 by 10 inches. It was, however, pronounced to be a first-rate shot, and one which had done its best and its worst against the plate. The indentation was 4·9 inches. The oaken posts were dislodged and shaken into splinters. The initial velocity of the shot was ascertained to be:—At the muzzle, 1760 feet per second; at the 11-inch plate, 1680 feet per second. The loss of velocity was, therefore, 80 feet per second at the end of 200 yards. As a matter of comparison the initial velocity of 98-pound solid shot fired with the service charge of 16 lbs. is 1580 feet per second, while the initial velocity of a 100-pound Armstrong shot fired with the reduced charge of 10 lbs. is 1035 feet per second.

When the 600-pounder was fired at the former trial it will be remembered that the charge then was 70 lbs. of powder, and the projectile a steel shell weighing 610 lbs., containing a bursting charge of 24 lbs. The range also differed, being 1000 yards, while the target was the *Warrior* one of thicknesses of 9-inch teak faced with 4½-inch armor-plates.

#### GENERAL BURNSIDE ON GENERAL GRANT.

In a recent speech at Chicago, Major-General BURNSIDE said with reference to Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have known him for a great number of years. If there is any quality for which General GRANT is particularly characterized, it is that of magnanimity. He is one of the most magnanimous men I ever knew. He is entirely unambitious and unselfish. He is a capital judge of men, and is possessed of a remarkable degree of common sense. Those qualities, I think, make a pretty good general—pretty good, like when he has good generals to deal with, because if he has magnanimity he will give credit to the general for what he has done. If he is not ambitious he will not seek to undermine any other person who may seem to be in his way. If he has good common sense and judgment he will pick each man for his specific duty with good judgment. So that the general who combines all these qualifications has every hope to succeed. Now, General GRANT has thus far succeeded, and really, I believe the chances are that he will succeed in future. He is to leave the West for the present, and take temporary command of the Eastern Army, and without saying anything of the generals who have heretofore commanded the Eastern Army, I think he will infuse into that army a degree of confidence which it has not felt for some time, because success always carries with it confidence, and that is what you all want. There is not a gentleman or lady in this whole assemblage that does not desire success, to-night, and, inasmuch as he has been successful heretofore, he will have the confidence of the community, and have the qualifications, which I think he has and which I have said to you, he has, it seems to me, we can all go home to-night, believing that success is going to attend General GRANT in the command of all the armies in the United States, during this campaign. At all events, every loyal heart will go home to-night and sincerely and honestly pray to God he may be strengthened in the work he has to do, and that he will be enabled during this present campaign to crush this infernal rebellion, which has threatened so long to ruin and disrupt the government which we all love so much.

**COMPUTATION.**—In connection with this subject, which was widely debated before the passage of our own conscription bill, now a law, a decision of the French Minister of War, just published in the *Moniteur*, possesses unusual interest. He has determined that to obtain release from military service in 1864 the young men comprised in the class of 1863 will have to pay a fixed sum of 2,300fr. Men now serving, and who wish to retire, must pay 500fr. for each unexpired year of service. Soldiers re-enlisting for seven years will have a right to receive a sum of 2,300fr.; 1,000fr. paid im-

mediately, and the remainder at the expiration of the term, and also the pay for re-enlistment of 10 centimes a day. Re-enlistment for less than seven years will give a right, up to 14 years' service, to a sum of 320fr. for each year; 140fr. to be paid immediately, and 180fr. at the end of the term, and to the high pay of 10 centimes a day. After 14 years' service, those who re-enlist will only have a right to the daily pay of 20 centimes. Substitutes provided by the administration, and for a period of seven years, will have a right to a sum of 2,300fr.; 1,000fr. payable immediately, and the remainder at the end of the term. If for less than seven years they will receive 320fr. for each year; 140fr. immediately, and 180fr. at the period of liberation.

#### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

The arrival of Brigadier-General Weitzel in New Orleans is announced.

We are told that Major-General Blair is about to resign his seat in Congress and return to the Army of the Southwest in command of the 17th Army Corps.

**COLONEL** Frank Wolford has been dishonorably dismissed by the President from the United States service for violation of the fifth article of war.

The First Iowa Cavalry have presented to Brigadier-General J. W. Davidson a beautiful sabre, valued at \$1,500.

**MAJOR** William P. Morris, paymaster in the army and a citizen of Philadelphia, died at Memphis on the 22d of March.

**COLONEL** Cesnola, 4th New York Cavalry, was specially exchanged for Colonel Brown of the 59th Georgia Regiment. The latter is already in the field.

**MAJOR-GENERAL** Washburne has been ordered to the temporary command of the troops of the 9th corps, now assembling at Annapolis.

**CAPTAIN** Wm. B. Roe, 16th Michigan volunteers, acting signal officer, is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department at Washington.

**SURGEON** A. Major, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the district of Florida, and Surgeon S. W. Gross, U. S. Vols., announced as Medical Director of the district.

**CAPTAIN** W. H. Dennis, U. S. Coast Survey, has been attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Seymour, as Topographical Engineer.

The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac places Gen. James S. Wadsworth in command of the 4th division, 6th corps.

**DR.** A. M. Wilder, late Acting Medical Director of the 9th Army Corps, is assigned to duty as Medical Director of the 23d Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. M. D. Manson, lately absent on leave, has returned to the Department.

**CAPTAIN** Wm. H. Page, commanding the escort to General Sykes, has been transferred to the First Division, Fifth Corps, with his cavalry, to act as escort to Brigadier-General Bartlett.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL** Ewing has been assigned to the command of the District of St. Louis in the place of Brigadier-General Fisk, transferred to the command of the District of North Missouri.

**MAJOR** Frank S. Bond, A. D. C. to Major-General Rosecrans, was ordered under arrest in Washington this week by the Secretary of War, for visiting Washington without proper authority.

A large number of naval officers, including Rear Admirals Paulding, Davis, Stringham and Gregory, visited the White House on the 29th of March, and were introduced to the President by Secretary Welles.

**LIEUTENANT** Cyrus Scott, 122d Ohio; Lieutenant Albert H. Reeder, 61st Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Eugene Sullivan, 5th New York volunteers, have been dismissed the service of the United States.

**CAPTAIN** James E. Montgomery, Assistant-Adjutant-General upon the staff of General Martindale, has been relieved and ordered to report to Colonel R. H. Rush, commander of the 1st brigade Veteran Reserve Corps.

FIRST Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Rubburg has received the appointment of Captain from the Governor of Maryland, and Mr. F. M. Burrow, clerk at headquarters, has been appointed Adjutant, *vise* Rubburg, promoted.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL** Lockwood has been assigned by Major-General Wallace to the command of the Third Separate Brigade, and his headquarters will be on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Captains Kent and Gallagher will be attached to his staff.

**CAPTAIN** S. J. Simmonds, 1st Kentucky battery, has been dishonorably dismissed the service, by order of General Kelley. The charges against him are very grave, and include "embezzling Government property," "sutoring" and "making false muster."

The sentence of courts-martial, dismissing first Lieutenant John D. Lee, First New York Mounted Rifles, and Second Lieutenant Cortland Van Rensselaer, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, is approved by the President.

An elegant silver trumpet has been presented to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. B. Eaton, of the U. S. steamer *Admiral*, lately commanding the steamer *Circassian*, by his "brother officers while passengers" on board the latter ship, Dec. 12, 1863.

**SECOND LIEUTENANT** Frank Reynolds, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., Commissary of Musters of the Department of the South, tried by Court-Martial for drunkenness on duty, and sentenced to be cashiered, has been dismissed the service by order of Major-General Gillmore.

A PRIVATE letter received from Columbia, South Carolina, states that Ensign Williams and Porter, of the Navy, who were captured in the attempt to storm Fort Sumter, have been released from irons and placed on the same footing as other prisoners.

**CAPTAIN** Fisher, of the Signal corps, who recently escaped from Richmond, is about to re-enter the field as chief signal

officer of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of major. Captain Norton, now acting in that capacity, will join the Army of the Cumberland.

**HUNTSVILLE**, Alabama, is at present the headquarters of the department of the Tennessee, Major-General Sherman commanding. The Fifteenth Army Corps, Major-General John A. Logan, has its headquarters there, and guards the railroad to Stevenson, sixty miles east, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

By order of Brigadier-General Seymour, the redoubts and batteries in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Florida, have been named as follows:—Battery Hamilton, Redoubt Reed, Redoubt Moore, Battery McCrea, Redoubt Fribley, Battery Myrick, Redoubt Sammons. These designations are given in honor of officers who fell at Olustee.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry at Fortress Monroe, which declared Colonel John A. Nelson, Tenth United States Colored Troops, deficient in capacity, and negligent in preventing the impressment of negroes by his officers, has been approved by General Butler, and he has been mustered out of the service.

The staff of Major-General Lew. Wallace will retain the old departmental staff with but two changes, viz: Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Lawrence, A. A. G., in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Chesebrough; and Colonel John Woolly, Provost Marshal, in the place of Major Henry Z. Hayner.

The following promotions have recently been made in the 100th New York Volunteers: 2d Lieutenant Wayne Vogdes to be 1st Lieutenant, vice C. C. Coleman, discharged; 2d Lieutenant Frederick Sandrock, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice J. A. Newell, promoted; Private William C. Bartharn, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice M. P. Pereson, promoted.

AMONG the naval appointments recently confirmed by the United States Senate, appears the name of Asaph Hall, Massachusetts, as Professor of Mathematics in the Navy. Professor Hall is a gentleman of fine mathematical attainments, and was for some years a student and assistant at the Harvard College Observatory. His planetary calculations have made him widely known among astronomers.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL** John Gibbon, who for some time has been in charge of the depot for drafted men in Philadelphia, having recovered from his wound received at Gettysburgh, has returned to the Army of the Potomac to resume command of his division, Second Army Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Leech, of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Colonel Lyle), relieves him as a commander of the barracks for drafted men.

New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper having stated, a few days ago, that Major-General Meade's brother had received a letter from the General, which indicated his relinquishment of the command of the Army of the Potomac, Captain R. W. Meade, commanding at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has written a letter contradicting the statement and denying the receipt of any such letter from his brother.

The following officers have been appointed on the staff of Colonel Richard A. Rush, commander of the 1st brigade, Veteran Reserve:—Captain James A. Montgomery, chief of staff and assistant-adjutant-general; Captain William W. Rogers, 19th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, acting assistant-adjutant-general and acting assistant-inspector-general; First Lieutenant Charles C. Hyatt, 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, acting assistant quartermaster and acting aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant Wesley Markwood, 24th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, acting aide-de-camp.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL** George Cook, commanding division at Charlestown, Western Virginia, announces the following officers as upon his staff:—Major B. M. Skinner, 9th Va. Volunteers Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain James L. Botsford, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Henry F. Hawker, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. K. McCann, Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain James Allen, 2d Va. Cavalry, Provost Marshal; 1st Lieutenant B. H. Moore, 36th O. V. I.; 1st Lieutenant J. N. Patton, 36th O. V. I., Aides-de-Camp; 1st Lieutenant Frank Slade, 12th O. V. I., Ordnance-Officer; 2d Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, 150th N. Y. Vols., Assistant-Commissary of Musters; Surgeon Geo. M. Kellogg, Medical Director.

The following officers constitute the staff of Brigadier-General T. Seymour, commanding districts of Florida:

Capt. P. R. Chadwick, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Hall, 1st U. S. Art'y, A. A. A. G.; Maj. E. Eddy, Jr., 47th N. Y. Vols., A. A. I. G.; Capt. G. S. Dana, U. S. Signal Corps, Signal Officer; Capt. A. T. Dunton, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. T. A. P. Champlin, A. C. S., Chief Commissary; Surg. A. Major, U. S. V., Medical Director; 1st Lieut. P. S. Michie, U. S. Engs., Chief Engineer; 1st Lieut. W. Burns, Jr., 1st N. Y. Vol. Engrs., Ordnance Officer; Capt. J. Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art'y, Chief of Artillery; Lieut.-Col. T. A. Henderson, 7th N. H. Vols., Provost Marshal; 1st Lieut. C. N. Jackson, 10th regt. P. R. V. C., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Bradshaw, 90th regt. N. Y. Vols., A. D. C.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has recommended the President to order an exploration of the river Orinoco, in conjunction with the government of Venezuela, which proposes to bear the larger part of the expense. The decision of the question has been referred to Secretary WELLES, and it is understood that, if the interests of the naval service will not be made to suffer by the withdrawal of one light draught steamer for the purpose, the Secretary will detach a vessel of that description from the fleet.

On Tuesday, March 10th, a new iron-clad war steamer was launched successfully at Charleston. She is called the *Ashley*. This increases the iron-clad fleet in Charleston harbor to seven vessels. She is described as a formidable vessel, with many improvements on former efforts of the rebels in naval architecture.

The numerous courts-martial now in session at Washington have received orders from the War Department to hurry up business by sitting without regard to hours.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE WAR OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.

THE year thus far has seen less action in our armies than the first quarter of any of the foregoing years of the war. This may be partially owing to the fact, that the field of activity is now more limited than formerly, that the forces of both belligerents are better concentrated, and above all, to the fact that the valuelessness of small, desultory and indecisive actions is better understood now than ever before. The two main armies of the Union and the two main armies of the Rebels are, each of them, composed of stupendous masses of men; and the principal of our minor armies act as coöperating forces with the main bodies, instead of independent expeditionary columns as formerly. A large number of our battles and fights in other times were the result simply of the enterprise of one or other of the numerous commanders of separate departments and armies, and had little bearing upon the fundamental operations or the grand issue of the war. General BANKS might fight in the Valley, General FREMONT in the mountains, General BURNSIDE near the seaboard, and half a dozen other generals in tide-water Virginia, without any direct bearing upon the work of the Army of the Potomac, and without any coöperation or unity of purpose. So there were battles in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, which apparently had no other aim, and certainly had no other effect, than to show that our soldiers would fight with heroic spirit wherever there was a foe to confront them. Latterly circumstances have made such affairs of rare occurrence, and now it is almost impossible that they should ever again take place. We have now a single military head of all our forces, who, it is understood, freely controls one and both of our great armies, together with all detached military bodies, and who will so operate the whole as to unify their purpose and produce a comprehensive harmony of action. Now, for the first time, is the greatest effort of the Nation's Army possible, and now fortunately we have both of our great armies planted in positions where a victory for either of them, worthy of the name, must be largely decisive of the fate of the Southern Confederacy. We have a superb position at Chattanooga; and a victory over JOE. JOHNSTON—though as yet we are hardly prepared to take full advantage of it—a victory such as some of General GRANT's previous triumphs, and achieved at the proper moment, would carry our Western army to Atlanta, if not indeed to Augusta, and would make valueless all further Rebel struggles west of the line of the Savannah River. So, again, a victory over LEE's army now would be a much more disastrous matter to the Confederacy than it would have been at any previous time; and that mainly because the productive capacity of the South, as regards men, is now exhausted. Were the Lieutenant-General to break LEE's army as he broke BRAGG's army at Chattanooga, it would never be itself again. It might reform once more, it is true, on the south bank of the James, or on the Roanoke. And, almost to a surety, it would. For it would be an extraordinary circumstance were an army of such solidity and spirit to be totally demolished by one blow, however great. But

its thinned and reeling columns could nevermore stand full and strong as now, and with the loss of their capital, their spirit would be more than mortal if it did not begin to fail. We take it that it is conclusively proved that the whole able-bodied population of the South is now in their army, as this appears not only by the unanimous assertion of persons from that section, but is shown by the debates in the Rebel Congress, and by the astounding conscription measures adopted in that body, and everywhere rigidly enforced.

It is now nine months since the Army of the Potomac fought a general battle, and that was on the soil of Pennsylvania. It is seven months since the Western army marched into Chattanooga, and the last battle for the possession of that stronghold was fought in November. Both armies have done some work since then, but it has been fruitless. Both of them are now stronger than at the time of their last trial and triumph; and we judge that one of the two Rebel armies,—that under LEE—is stronger than it has been at any time since its last encounter. The season when the year's campaign must necessarily open is rapidly approaching, and there is all likelihood that it will be a very decisive one for the enemy. It is well that the energies of our Army and the lives of our men have not been wasted of late in small desultory and unproductive efforts.

## THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

THE surrender of Vicksburgh by the Rebel General PEMBERTON, in July last, has given rise to an unfortunate difference of opinion between that gentleman and his superior officer, General J. E. JOHNSTON, as to who is responsible for this signal disaster to the Rebel arms. PEMBERTON, in his report, which had the advantage of first reaching the Southern public, charges it upon JOHNSTON, who retorts in kind in his report, which has but just escaped from the custody of the Rebel war office, and made its appearance in the Richmond papers. There is one essential point, however, upon which the testimony of the two fully agrees,—which is, that the officer after all chiefly responsible for the loss to the Confederate cause of the Mississippi Valley is one U. S. GRANT, now Lieutenant-General of the United States Army. These reports furnish interesting testimony to the vigor and ability of that series of movements on his part, by which the Rebels were surprised, divided, and beaten in detail. Up to the 14th of April, as General JOHNSTON informs us, they were so completely deceived as to the purpose and direction of GRANT'S movements that General PEMBERTON's reports all indicated that the efforts of the enemy would be against General BRAGG, rather than himself, and looked to the abandonment of his attempts on Vicksburgh. In one of April 13th, he says:—"I am satisfied ROSECRANS will be reinforced from GRANT's army. Shall I order troops from Tullahoma?"

By the 29th of the month he discovered, however, that the enemy's movement indicated a purpose to attack Grand Gulf; and on the 1st of May, he was telegraphing frantically for "large reinforcements," to enable him to frustrate a movement threatening Jackson, and, if successful, cutting off Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

But the Rebel armies were not in condition to furnish these reinforcements, without drawing so heavily upon the force in Tennessee as to compel the abandonment of that State. Finding themselves outgeneralled, a difference of opinion arose between the Rebel commanders, as to the best line of action. General PEMBERTON, regarding Vicksburgh as his base, wished to stake his fortunes upon the defence of that position; while General JOHNSTON, finding himself too weak to raise the siege of the city, urged its abandonment, in order to concentrate his forces to make what head was possible against the victorious enemy. His orders to this effect, he complains, were disobeyed by PEMBERTON; who, instead of manœuvring to prevent a siege, fell back, when beaten by GRANT at Big Black River, on Vicksburgh, and called upon General JOHNSTON to march to his relief. To this the latter replied, that their joint forces—some 42,000 men—were not sufficient to raise the siege, and that all that could be done was to endeavor to extricate the garrison by attacking the enemy simultaneously at the same point of his line. By the 3d of July, JOHNSTON had matured his plans, and on that day sent word to PEMBERTON that he hoped to attack the enemy about the 7th, to create a diversion, and enable him to cut his way out.

But too late; for with the 5th came the news of the fall of Vicksburgh.

General JOHNSTON was now sufficiently occupied with taking care of himself; for on the morning of the ninth, less than three days after the receipt of the news from Vicksburgh, General SHERMAN reached Jackson, to which JOHNSTON had fallen back behind the works thrown up for the defence of the place. The scarcity of water about Jackson induced the belief that General SHERMAN would be compelled to make an immediate assault; but, to the disappointment of the Rebels, he commenced entrenching and constructing batteries. Had he pursued the opposite course General JOHNSTON is confident that, "with the advantage given by the entrenchments, "weak as they were," an assault would have resulted in his discomfiture. Finding on the 16th of July that a force had left Vicksburgh to turn him on the north, and that SHERMAN was preparing to concentrate upon him "the fire of near two hundred guns," JOHNSTON withdrew his forces; all the public property and the wounded, in a condition to be moved, having previously been carried to the rear. General JOHNSTON says:—"Our loss during the siege was estimated at "seventy-one killed, five hundred and four wounded, "and about twenty-five missing. The army retired by "easy marches to Horton, distant about thirty-five "miles from Jackson. Desertions during the siege "and on the march were, I regret to say, frequent. "The time to strike the enemy," he adds in conclusion, "with the best hope of saving Vicksburgh, was "when he was landing near Brownsburgh. To do "this with any prospect of success, a rapid concentration of all the forces should have been made." Fairly to pursue this course nothing remained, in his judgment, but to abandon Vicksburgh, with the view of at least saving its garrison, and if possible concentrating to prevent a further advance on the part of GRANT. Of General PEMBERTON, he says:—

"His disasters were due not merely to his entangling himself with the advancing columns of a superior and unobliged enemy, but to his evident determination to be besieged in Vicksburgh, instead of manoeuvring to prevent a siege. Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient force to break the investment of Vicksburgh, should it be completed—appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convinced that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage of armed vessels and transports, I ordered the evacuation of both places. General GORDON did not receive this order before the investment of Port Hudson, if at all. General PEMBERTON set aside this order, under the advice of a council of war; and though he had in Vicksburgh eight thousand fresh troops, not demoralized by defeat, decided that it was impossible to withdraw the army from this position, with such morale and material as to be of further service to the Confederacy; but 'to hold Vicksburgh as long as possible, with the firm hope that the Government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi River.' Vicksburgh was greatly imperilled when my instructions from Tullahoma, to concentrate, were neglected. It was lost when my orders of the 13th and 15th of May were disobeyed. To this loss was added the labor, privations, and certain capture of a gallant army, when my orders for its evacuation were set aside."

A CLEVER writer in the April number of the *Atlantic Monthly* gathers together, with a degree of care and skill which is every way creditable, a long array of facts and examples to disprove the popular theory that youth is an essential quality in a great general. This theory with our people has run along side of that other favorite one, more argued at the beginning of the war than now, that any great civilian may, with the putting on of the uniform, assume the qualities and win the distinction of a great military commander. But the opening of the fourth year of the war approaches, to find both sides of the contest, almost without exception, relying upon their professional soldiers for the responsible positions of general officers. Such facts, so near and so convincing, can but completely overthrow the delusion. But with HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON to back their theory, the arguers of the necessity of youth to generalship may make a stouter resistance. And yet after all, these great historical captains are only exceptions to the law that governs as well in the profession of arms as in any other,—that experience, and, up to the period of the limit of the vigor of manly power, the increased experience which added years give, is the school in which the most adept must learn their trade. NAPOLEON and HANNIBAL were men of that rare genius which is to the law what a miracle is to the ordinary course of nature. And yet even of them we may say with truth, that if early manhood proved them great, and had not left them until they had

won their title to fame, maturer years served only to vindicate and approve the promise of their youth.

But there is an argument in favor of the younger men, and it is this: The science of war is like others, an advancing one, and, especially in the last quarter of a century, new ideas have presented claims to consideration; the danger with the old men of the profession is that they will refuse to get out of their old routine to accept and use the new conditions and circumstances. But it may be the vice of the younger ones that they will too readily adopt what is as yet but experimental.

Does not the whole question at length settle down to this, that the time of life when a man's faculties are in their greatest vigor, his mind and body both most firmly knit and compacted, is the time when he can best accomplish whatever he may undertake, whether it be to fight a battle or write a book? That time of life experience shows to lie between the ages of forty and fifty; while in the case of many men it extends ten and even fifteen years later.

The facts gathered by the writer of the article to which we have referred, uniformly sustain this view. We have no space to quote the very many examples he collates from history, but will take only some of those of our own generals. WASHINGTON assumed command of the Revolutionary armies at forty-four, which is about the age of General ROSECRANS; while General GRANT is but two years younger. General MEADE is forty-eight. General McCLELLAN was in his thirty-fifth year on assuming command in 1861. General JACKSON fought the battle of New Orleans in his forty-eighth year. General SCOTT, however, had reached his sixty-first year when he went to Mexico, and General TAYLOR won Buena Vista in his sixty-second year. STONEWALL JACKSON died at thirty-seven—a man of genius. General THOMAS is about midway between forty and fifty, and there is little difference between his age and that of General W. T. SHERMAN. General JOE JOHNSTON is over fifty; and A. S. JOHNSTON was killed at Shiloh at forty-nine. General HALLECK is forty-eight; General LONGSTREET, forty; General JOHN BUFORD, our best cavalry officer, died at about thirty-six; General McDOWELL is fifty-six; General HANCOCK about forty; General SEDGWICK towards fifty; General WARREN about thirty-five or six; and General GILLMORE about the same age. We take some of these figures from the writer in the *Atlantic*, and suppose they are correct; others of them are from memory, and may not be exactly accurate; but they are not far from the truth, and serve the purposes of the argument.

THE turreted iron-clad *Tecumseh* made her final trial trip up the Hudson on Monday last, and was that evening delivered over to the Admiral PAULDING for equipment. The performance of the vessel was very satisfactory, the propeller driving her through the water at the rate of eight, nine and nine and one-half knots, though at no time working to its utmost capacity. The contract calls for ten knots. No accident occurred beyond the breaking of a tiller rope. Arriving opposite the Palisades, three rounds were fired from each of the 15-inch guns comprising the armament of the vessel. Solid shot were fired with charges of 35, 40 and 50 pounds. The old Ericsson compressor, slightly modified, was used, and worked satisfactorily. Among the few invited guests on board were two Norwegian officers, who watched the experiments with the utmost curiosity and interest. Previous to the departure of the ship some officers of her Britannic Majesty's navy applied for permission to go on the trial, stating that the Russian Admiral received a similar privilege some time ago. They were not allowed, however, to accompany the vessel, for reasons which are conflictingly explained.

Besides the improvement in placing the turret so far forward as to balance the ship and get rid of the cumbersome overhang in front, the *Tecumseh* has a great advantage over the original Monitor in other respects, not the least important of which is the thorough system of ventilation introduced by Mr. STIMERS, Inspector of Iron-clads. From the ventilators in the floor of the berth deck and ward-room a current of air sweeps up with power sufficient to carry a heavy hat nearly to the ceiling. The value of such a free circulation of air will be appreciated by those who are to make their home in the iron-clad during the coming summer months.

The *Tecumseh* is expected to be ready for sea in a week or ten days. She is under the command of Lieutenant-Commander T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, an active, energetic and capable officer, in whose hands she will be sure to give a good account of herself. Her destination is not yet announced, though shrewdly suspected.

WE extract the following from a Washington letter published in a daily paper of New York:

"General GRANT has begun his work in the Army by establishing his headquarters eight or ten miles nearer the enemy than General MEADE ever has done. He will soon be back here again—certainly by Saturday. He will be at the War Department as often as once every week till he leads the Army into battle."

It is probably too late to remonstrate any longer with editors of well-conducted papers on the impropriety of publishing correspondence reflecting on the conduct of officers in responsible positions. So long as there are correspondents deficient in gentlemanly dignity and nice sense of honor, paragraphs expressive of prejudice or malignity will get published. Mere ignorance would be occasionally excusable. It is to be hoped that the author of the above extract has at least this to plead in his justification. His statements are in the first place *untrue*, and in the next place, if General GRANT has established himself at Culpepper, instead of Brandy Station, there are reasons entirely proper why General MEADE should remain at the latter place—which, instead of eight or ten, is four miles, in rear of the former. As Lieutenant-General, it is not necessary that General GRANT should be in direct contact with the Army. He can select any position the most eligible for his own convenience. The immediate commander of an army must, however, fix his headquarters at the most central and accessible point—just as General MEADE has done. Had he gone to Culpepper, most of the corps headquarters would have been from five to ten miles distant from him, instead of two, three and four, as is now the case.

At the battle of Gettysburgh, General MEADE's headquarters were directly under the fire of the enemy. The house where he was stationed was pierced, perhaps a dozen times, by balls, and men and horses were killed in the vicinity. General MEADE himself was constantly exposed, and particularly at one time when occupying a rock which commanded a view of the battle-field, and from which the Rebel sharpshooters were constantly picking off those who showed themselves.

A commander of an army *has no right* uselessly to expose himself and his staff. As individuals, they cannot accomplish anything by going into fire; in their official position the preservation of their lives is valuable. It is due to those they command that, except in great emergencies, generals should keep themselves as far from danger as is consistent with the proper discharge of their duties. Many a defeat has resulted from the loss of a general, in whose mind alone were the strategical and tactical combinations that might have ensured success. An inferior general, assuming command on the death of the commander of an army during battle, cannot know the state of the entire field and decide upon the movements to be made—movements required, perhaps, instantaneously, in order to achieve success or prevent disaster. Newspaper writers seem to consider a battle-field as similar to a chess board, on which everything can be seen at a glance. Could they really participate in a battle, and know that it occupies a line of from five to ten miles long, with, perhaps, flanks of from ten to twenty miles to be cared for, they would, perhaps, appreciate the childish fatuity of their apparent desire to see the commander of the vast movement dash down into the lines with his sword drawn, his eyes flashing, and his voice hoarse with shouting and cheering. Such writers have drawn their inspiration and their military knowledge from CHARLEY O'MALLEY; they seem to think the conduct proper for a bold Irish dragoon, burning to gain his captaincy, fit for a general entrusted with the lives of a hundred thousand men.

Because NAPOLEON at the Bridge of Lodi plunged into the *meleé*, the popular idea is that he always raged about, willing, like the man who went into the "free fight," to take a hand in any hot work that might be going forward. NAPOLEON knew better than to expose himself, except in some instances of critical and concentrated action. All our generals in the field get under fire frequently enough; the news-

paper writers need not be fearful on that score. At Yorktown, General McCLELLAN's headquarters were within shelling range of the enemy's works, and balls occasionally howled over them; at Harrison's Landing they were under direct fire during the night attack of the Rebels from the opposite bank of the river. The afternoon before the battle of Fredericksburgh, General BURNSIDE rode along the lines with his staff and escort in full view of the enemy, who chose to be economical of their ammunition. At Chancellorsville, a ball shattered a pillar against which General HOOKER was leaning. General MEADE's position at Gettysburgh we have already stated. Corps, division and brigade commanders are obliged to go within musket range, and they generally expose themselves, in their anxiety for success, with too great zeal and daring. So different is the army standard from that of the newspapers, in relation to "getting under fire,"—which so excites the enthusiasm of home correspondents—that unnecessary exposure, so far from being considered as any sign of bravery, is regarded as showing a lack of good sense—as much as would be shown by a citizen who should attempt to pass through a street where a riot was in progress, instead of going around the block.

THE order for the reorganization of the corps composing the Army of the Potomac, was so long foreseen in all its essential particulars, that its promulgation could hardly have disturbed the equanimity of an army which has learned to be accustomed to changes and to accept the decrees of military necessity. And though there was reason to pause before the consummation of so radical a measure, we believe there will be few in that Army to doubt its ultimate advantages, while there will be none to offer opposition or to suggest such unworthy motives for its origination as partisan presses at home are ungenerously insinuating. The extinction of the separate existence of corps, whose badges had been worn with honor, and whose history was identified with the bloody records of the Army, was a sad necessity, but the order of General MEADE deals gently with these best soldierly sentiments, and saves the *esprit de corps* of the gallant men of the First and Third corps from all unnecessary suffering. Although we have before expressed our conviction of the propriety of the reorganization, we would not be the one to join in any attempt to cast unmerited censure upon the eminent corps commanders whom it separates from the Army, whose fortunes, good and ill, they have shared from the first. Generals SYKES, FRENCH and NEWTON, will always be followed wherever they may go, by the best wishes of their former associates, and they may always have pride and gratification in pointing to their achievements with the Army of the Potomac. They are officers who have won by hard service in the field the honors they wear—honors no where so readily acknowledged as in the Army with which they fought their way up to the responsible positions they now resign in obedience to official orders.

WE find among the Washington telegrams to the daily newspapers in various parts of the country, frequent accounts of the sayings, doings, and intentions of General GRANT. Though we fancy the public has learned to put their true valuation upon such telegraphic tales, it may be well to say that they are, as a rule, not only mere guesses at what is in the mind of the Lieutenant-General, but very poor ones at that. We do not pretend to know any more about the intentions of General GRANT than any one else, but we have good reason to deny the truth of the stories that he is urging General McCLELLAN's restoration to the command of the Army of the Potomac; that he has either personally, or through any one else, been in consultation with that General about the coming campaign in Virginia; that he will follow out that General's plan of operations; or that he is taking any part in the unfortunate controversy about General McCLELLAN. The Lieutenant-General is not the man to waste time or thought on such matters. We may also say that General W. F. SMITH is not only not urging the restoration of General McCLELLAN to his old command, but is among those who are most inclined to criticize the operations of his former commanding officer. We say these things because we believe them due not only to Generals GRANT and SMITH, but also to General McCLELLAN as well.

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE first installment of General TODTLEBEN's long expected history of the siege of Sebastopol is now out. The work, when completed, will be of great magnitude.

MR. JAMES MACKAY, an Englishman, has invented a naval gun and projectiles which are said to promise valuable additions to the means of warfare. The first experiments exceeded the expectations of the inventor.

A FOREIGN legion, to consist of 6,000 men, is now organizing in France to be placed at the service of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN for a period of eight or ten years. It is expected that the French army in Mexico will embark for home on the arrival of this new force.

THE Viceroy of India has appointed a Sanitary Commission to consider and afford advice and assistance in all matters relating to the health of the army, and to supervise the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements in barracks, hospitals, and stations, as well as in towns in proximity to military stations, in the Bengal Presidency.

WARNING has been given at Copenhagen that if Danish officers of rank, dissatisfied with General DE MEZA's removal from the command, tendered their resignations, the mildest treatment they might expect would be dismissal without pension. The *Dagbladet* announces that the KING at first declined to consent to DE MEZA's removal, and only yielded in the face of a threatened ministerial crisis.

ACCORDING to the *Patrie* the camp at Chalons this year is to consist of two divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, and the adequate proportion of artillery and the administrative services. Marshal MACMAHON is to command in chief, Generals D'AUTE-MARRE and BOURBACKI the infantry, Prince DE LA MOSKOWA the cavalry. If required, the troops at the camp might be ordered off at two hours' notice.

THE importance of gun cotton as an explosive substance has been fully recognized among some of the continental military powers, and is now attracting the attention of the British Government, and a committee has been appointed to sit at Burlington-house, with General SABINE as its chairman, to inquire into its merits. General SABINE is assisted in his labors by some very experienced officers, both naval and military.

MR. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, in a note to the London *Times*, states that if the Navy will adopt auxiliary mechanical power in working guns on ship board a ship-of-the-line can be constructed to carry a double tier of 300-pounder broadside guns, without exceeding the length of the *Warrior*, and without sacrificing speed or any of the qualities of a good seagoing ship; and, relatively to armament, with much greater economy.

A SERIOUS fight took place in the Forum on the evening of March 1st, between Pontifical and French soldiers. There were several wounded on both sides. General DE MONTBELLO gave orders to surround the neighboring Pontifical barrack. The French and Roman authorities respectively organized patrols, and took other measures for keeping order. One account says that during the conflict both parties were well pelted by the Roman populace.

In order to provide against the inconvenience to be anticipated from the expiration next year of the term of service of more than 4,000 soldiers in the British army enlisted under the Ten Years Act, the standard for recruits has been lowered from 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 5 in. for those between 17 and 25 years of age. The standard for the Royal Marines is to remain as before—5 ft. 5½ in. for lads from 18 to 20, and 5 ft. 7 in. for those above 20 years of age.

AN English military journal says:—Enlistments of German soldiers for the Federal service appear to have been proceeding rapidly of late. One hundred and thirty-six Germans, many of whom have seen service, have arrived in Liverpool, to embark for Boston to join the United States Army. They seem to expect rough service, but are all anxious to receive their bounty money, \$100, before leaving England; and some refuse to embark without it.

THE Geneva International Congress, established to urge Powers to adopt certain regulations with regard to the neutrality of hospitals, surgeons, and wounded men, is making progress. France immediately promised her aid to so humane an undertaking. Prussia has now established a central committee of her own, comprised of the most influential men in the State; and Denmark has also notified in an official letter to Geneva her adhesion to M. DUNANT's propositions. With these two Powers at war, the system will soon be put to a test.

GREAT indignation has been caused at Hamburg by the news that the Russians had seized 5,000 uniforms which were intended for the troops of Prince FREDERICK of Augustenburg. On the other hand, satisfaction is felt at the news that the Dannewirke is being rapidly demolished. It is by the way a remarkable occurrence that, just at the present crisis, when the chances of a general European war are increasing each day, two strong fortresses, erected at a great expense are being demolished—the Dannewirke in Denmark, and the fortifications in Corfu.

AN order in Council has just been promulgated, approving amended regulations respecting the enrollment of officers in the British Royal Naval Reserve.

The number is limited to 700, to consist of four classes—lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, engineers, and first-class assistant engineers. In addition to the officers on the active list, there is to be a class of honorary officers, not exceeding in all 160 in number. Regulations are set forth, applicable to the mode of appointment, qualification, promotion, retirement, uniform, drill, messing, service afloat, pay, allowances, and pensions to widows.

THE *Royal Sovereign*, cupola ship, of 3,963 tons, and 800 horse-power, was successfully floated out of her dock at Portsmouth, on March 8th. Everything, respecting weight, draught of water, &c., proved to be satisfactory; there only remained the proof trial of speed, which before she was converted was found to be upwards of twelve knots. It is intended to arm this ship with the smooth-bore muzzle-loading 150-pounders, weighing 12 tons, on ROCHE's carriages. She will be fitted for sea with all dispatch, under command of Captain COWPER COLES, the inventor of the cupola system.

THE word "mess" has lately been introduced into the French army, and some officers' messes created. This designation was supposed to be of English origin, but a writer in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* points out that DU CANDE gives in his glossary "*prendre metz*" to mean "to eat together." A letter written so far back as 1443 is quoted in proof of this. It seems that during harvest the reapers used to dine in company, and that the term "metz" was applied to these repasts. "Metz" was derived from the low Latin word "messorium" or "mensorium," which in its turn came from "mensa."

THE *Gazetta di Bologna* publishes the following table, showing the number of men under arms in the Italian army:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Infantry (5-7ths of the whole contingent) | 275,000 men |
| Bersaglieri (1-13th do do do)             | 30,000 "    |
| Cavalry (1-15th do do do)                 | 24,000 "    |
| Artillery (1-13th do do do)               | 30,000 "    |
| Engineers and military train (1-17th do)  | 23,000 "    |
|   | 382,000 "   |
| Royal Carabiners . . . . .                | 22,000 "    |
| Total . . . . .                           | 404,000 "   |

THE sinking of the target ship *America* at Portsmouth demonstrated the superior penetrative power of steel over ordinary iron shots. The *America* received, in two days' firing, 78 heavy knocks against her sides from heavy iron shots. She was none the worse, but floated quietly at her moorings. Not so after one steel shot was brought to bear against her. This penetrated the armor plate, which vainly strove to keep the subtle and destructive missile outside; and gradually, but surely, did the strongly-built craft fill with water, and settle down on the mud. The *America* soon after her sinking was raised and put into dock to be examined and prepared for further use as a target ship.

COLONEL SHAW'S new system of gun-carriage, now complete, was lately inspected by the Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal. The gun adapted for service without trunnions, and intended for a course of experiments, was manœuvred in the presence of the Committee and a number of experienced officers belonging to the Royal Artillery. The gun is pointed at the port hole or embrasure by raising and depressing the breech only, the muzzle resting immovably on a pinion. The improvement insures greater safety to those engaged in action, as the apertures for working the guns will with this system be considerably reduced in dimension. The gun and carriages are now ordered to be transported to Shoeburyness to be subjected to a course of experiments.

A PROJECT of a novel and important character, says the *Western Morning News*, has been for some months past under discussion; and we are informed that a company is now in course of formation, with a view to place the proposal in a practical shape. It is intended to station, 50 miles west of Scilly, a ship bearing a floating light, containing stores of provisions, and connected by an electric cable with the shore. It is considered that thus early news may be conveyed, homeward ships may receive their orders whilst at sea, and much suffering, privation, and loss of life be prevented. The work is to be carried out by MOORE's patent for an improved method of anchoring ships, and attaching electric cables. The idea is seriously entertained, and, if carried out, might prove of much commercial value, but its practicability is much doubted.

A PAPER was recently read at the United Service Institute, London, by Mr. S. BARRASS on the "Stability of Iron-plated Ships in a Sea-way, considered in Relation to the Principles of Mechanics and the Laws of Motion." Mr. BARRASS described the present geometrical method of considering the stability of ships, the influence of beam upon the behavior of vessels in a seaway, the orbits of the centre of buoyancy of the rising-floor ship (full-sized) and the flat-floor ship, the rise and fall and the leverage of the centre of buoyancy, and showed that there was a falling of the centre of buoyancy in the rolling of the rising-floor ship, and a rise of the centre of buoyancy in the rolling of the flat-floor ship. The conclusion he arrived at was that, for easy motion and seaway, the flat-floor was preferable to either the round or the rising-floor.

ACCOUNTS from Malta speak of serious insubordination on the British steamship *Resistance*, 16. It appears that the breeching of an Armstrong 110-

pounder gun was found cut, and subsequently the lynch-pins of a field-piece were missing. On inquiry being made, all the petty officers and non-commissioned officers declared that they knew of no causes of discontent existing among the men. But on the following night another breech was cut, and a leather tube-box and some other things were missing, believed to have been thrown overboard. Captain CHAMBERLAIN had the whole crew mustered on deck, and called upon those who had complaints to make to step forward. Three men did so, and one or two stated that they had several causes of discontent to complain of, and that the whole ship's company were discontented. These men were immediately put under arrest, pending the inquiry which was subsequently instituted, but of which the result has not yet transpired.

THE *Scotsman* of March 9th says that the Danish cruisers were off Dunbar, keeping a sharp look out for prizes, and recently a very exciting chase was witnessed from the town. A large foreign vessel was observed to the eastward, hugging the shore as if to keep within neutral limits. In a short time a long, low, rakish looking craft shot from behind an island and stood directly across the track of the vessel. The cruiser, says the *Scotsman*, "clapped on all sail, and the black smoke belched out ever and anon from the funnel showed that they were no less intent on getting up all the steam they could command. The large vessel soon saw its danger, and immediately every inch of canvas was spread to the breeze. On they both went at a tremendous rate; but it was soon evident that the coveted prize would escape. Very luckily for it a strong breeze had sprung up, and both wind and tide were in its favor, besides having the advantage of a considerable start. When last seen the two were somewhere above the Bass, and a parting shot was observed to be sent after the fugitive as it stood away to the northward under a heavy press of sail, with a wet sheet and a flowing sea."

## THE DANISH WAR.

THE Danes are making good use of the lessons taught them by our war. They are experimenting with the electric light, which they propose to use in defending the island of Alsøn.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who is stationed at the Prussian headquarters, defends the allied army from the insulting attacks made upon it. He states that the behavior of the troops is good, and that the discipline is rigid.

The Hanoverian pioneers, having completed their work of restoring the defences of Kehlburg, have now proceeded to Glucksburg with orders to erect batteries along the coast at the mouth of the Elbe, to prevent Danish ships of war from going up the river unmolested.

A letter from Hadersleben in the *Hamburg News* mentions, as an instance of the audacity of the Danish spies, that during the night of the 7th March some one carried off the blue Holstein flag planted on the church tower. On the following morning the population were astonished at seeing the Danish colors in the place of the others. It was at first thought the Danes had retaken the town.

Marshal WRANGEL is troubled very much, as are our generals in the field, by the efforts of the newspapers to obtain intelligence of military operations. To hinder them doing this, he not only keeps all newspaper correspondents from the camp, but has also just published an order of the day recommending his soldiers to prevent the letters which they write to their relatives or friends from being published in the journals.

A second bridge has been thrown across the stream at Eckernsund by the Austro-Prussians to expedite the prosecution of the siege. It was constructed in two hours, and consists of twenty-two pontoons, which are placed so near to each other as to indicate that the bridge is to be used for the transportation of heavy artillery. The troops have been ordered to begin making fascines and gabions, and as the oyster twigs are not yet pliable enough to be serviceable for this purpose, wires will be used instead.

The *Altona Mercury* announces that the demolition of the Dannewerke is progressing regularly, not less than 700 persons being at work on it. The inhabitants of the surrounding country assist in great numbers with pickaxes and shovels, and many citizens, students, and even women and children, may be seen among the demolishers. The works have the Schleswig-Holstein colors hoisted on them, and the people proceed to their occupation, headed by flags and bands of music. The guns captured in the Dannewerke have been sent to Berlin and Vienna, where it is said they will be sold for old metal. The military authorities have calculated that the demolition of the whole line of the Dannewerke, including the twenty-seven detached forts, will take 45,000 working days and that the expense will amount to as many Prussian dollars.

There is a marked contrast between the Austrian and Prussian armies, as regards the familiarity of intercourse allowed between officers of different grade and the men. In the Austrian service great freedom is permitted, but in the Prussian there is rigid reserve. A curious incident illustrative of this fact recently transpired at a public house in Apenrade, the drinking-room of which was thronged with Austrian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, all drinking and smoking together. Presently a Prussian officer of the guard entered, and struck with astonishment at such a scene, went and seated himself in a distant part of the room, in order to avoid taking even an indirect part in such a violation of propriety. An Austrian officer, seeing him thus isolated, approached and cordially invited him to come and sit with the rest. The Prussian rose, still more stupefied at this familiarity, and making a military salute,

observed, "I beg your pardon—but you are speaking to the Count of ALVENSLEBEN!" "Ah! that is the way you receive me!" replied the Austrian; then, returning the salute, he added, "Well, you are speaking to Prince WINDISCHGRATZ!" And the prince turning on his heel immediately went and rejoined his comrades.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

##### Senate.

The bill to prevent military interference in elections, an abstract of which appeared in the JOURNAL of March 12th, is still under discussion in the Senate. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, in an able speech, defended the action of the Administration, showing that there had been but few abuses of military power, either in Maryland, Kentucky or Delaware, and that where wrongs had been perpetrated they had been promptly and amply redressed. The Senator reviewed at length the question of neutrality in Kentucky at the commencement of the present struggle, and argued that but for the proper precautions of the military authorities that State, in all probability, would have been forced into a rebellious attitude. He defended the orders of General BURNSIDE in reference to elections as being similar to those issued by General McCLELLAN in Maryland, in 1861, under which Governor BRADFORD had been elected. Even now, he said, there was no law in Maryland to prevent traitors from voting; and it was proper that the military power should preserve the freedom and purity of the ballot-box to loyal men. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, replied at length to Mr. HOWARD, arguing that the civil rights of the people had been invaded and overturned, and charging the PRESIDENT with the design of perpetuating his administration through another term by means of an unlawful use of military power. On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with the original, or a copy, of a telegraphic dispatch or order, on the files of the Department, of Major-General Dix to Provost-Marshal Dodge, dated the 6th of November, 1861, concerning the election held in Maryland on the following day.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the amendments to the Military Academy Bill has been concurred in by both Houses of Congress. In explanation of the previous disagreement on these amendments it was stated that the Senate proposition authorized the PRESIDENT to appoint cadets from districts not now represented in Congress. This the House struck out, and substituted for it a provision that for one year from the 1st of July next an additional cadet shall be appointed for each district, as now provided by law. There were now about 290 cadets in the Military Academy, and if that amendment should prevail, instead of the proposition of the Senate, it would authorize an addition of about 190, making the whole number nearly 500. But as there are not accommodations for more than 390 or 400 cadets, the House amendment was rendered inadmissible. So it was agreed by the Committee of Conference to strike out the amendment of the two Houses and leave the law as it now stood, without any additional cadets.

Another West Point Bill was introduced on the 28th by Mr. WILSON, of Mass., which authorizes the appointment by the PRESIDENT of two additional cadets for each State represented in Congress, resident of the State wherein appointed, having served honorably two years in the Army, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty years old, and selected according to merit and qualification.

A bill was introduced on the 29th, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to establish a naval dépôt and navy yard on the Delaware River. It provides for the selection of the location by a commission of seven scientific men, none of whom shall own land within fifty miles of the Delaware River, the decision of a majority of whom, when approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the PRESIDENT, shall be final. A bill to construct a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, for the passage of armed naval vessels, was also referred to the same Committee. Revolutionary soldiers will be happy to hear of the passage of a bill, introduced by Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., securing to them an additional bounty of \$100 each. The Military Committee have reported adversely on the use of concentrated feed for horses and mules in the Army. A resolution has been introduced inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy how many ordinary seamen have been transferred from the Army to the naval service. A bill has been reported relating to the compensation of pension agents. It allows them for clerk hire and office rent \$500 for the disbursement of \$50,000 annually, and \$250 additional for every additional \$50,000. A bill appropriating money, not exceeding \$920,000, for the payment of further expenses in suppressing the Indian hostilities in Minnesota during 1862, was reported from the Military Committee and referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. LANE, of Indiana, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill to increase the rank, pay and emoluments of the Provost-Marshal-General, proposing to give that officer the rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General.

##### HOUSE.

The following bills relating to the Navy were introduced by Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and passed by the House:—

A bill providing that persons between 26 and 30 years of age may be appointed Assistant Paymasters, provided that the number is not thereby increased; and that examinations of students for admission into the Naval Academy shall take place when they are between 14 and 18 years of age. A bill regulating and changing in some particulars the method of making promotions in the Navy. Heretofore, said Mr. RICE, promotions have been made according to seniority, but this bill provided for promotion according to official capacity and physical fitness, to be determined by a Board of Examination, appointed by the PRESIDENT. Officers not recommended for promotion are to have an opportunity to be heard through a revision board. One of the sections also provides for the appointment of paymasters and engineers of the fleet. A bill for the classification of Paymaster's Clerks in the Navy, making four classes, with the following salaries:—\$1,200, \$1,000, \$800, and \$700 per

annum; and also a bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig *Bainbridge* at the 21st of August, 1863, in order to fix the pensions of the deceased officers and sailors. A joint resolution was also reported and passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public auction lot No. 13, in the village of Sackett's Harbor, it not being required for the navy yard.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Acting Lieutenant-Commanders and Commanders, who shall have the compensation allowed to naval officers of similar grade. It also repeals the provisions of the act of 1862 to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the Navy, and in its stead, provides that any person who shall have received or shall hereafter receive a temporary appointment as Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, or Acting Master in the Navy, from civil life, authorized by act of July 24, 1861, may be confirmed in said appointment, and placed in the line of promotion from date of confirmation, if upon the PRESIDENT's recommendation he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy, and that seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the Flag Officer and the Department, and upon such promotion shall receive \$100 and a medal of honor.

Mr. PIKE also reported the Senate bill regulating courts-martial, which was passed after striking out the first section which provides that volunteer appointments in the Navy shall be subject to the action of the Senate, as is the case with regular appointments. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the House with any information in his possession with reference to the claims for service rendered by State troops at any time during the present war, stating the amount of service and amount of the claims. A bill providing for the education of naval constructors and engineers at the Naval Academy, was reported back from the Naval Committee, and ordered to be printed and re-committed. The claim of W. W. HUBELL for compensation, not to exceed \$100,000, for Government use of his thunderbolt shell and fuse, has been referred to the Committee on Claims. On motion of Mr. YHAMAN, of Kentucky, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing and using as a military highway the railroad between Henderson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., and report by bill or otherwise.

#### ARMY GAZETTE.

##### THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

###### ITS OBJECTS DEFINED.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 26.  
Whereas it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgents enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1853, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of those benefits; and whereas the objects of that Proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to those objects alone:

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefit thereof by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; and that, on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the National authority.

Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the Proclamation may apply to the President for clemency like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim, that the oath presented in the aforesaid Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give such certificates thereon to the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths, at as early a day as convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a register thereof, and will, on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

##### RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, {  
Thursday, March 24, 1864. }

General Orders No. 10.  
The following order has been received from the War Department:  
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, {  
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864. }

General Order No. 415.

*First*—By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps composing the Army of the Potomac will be reduced to three, viz.: The Second, Fifth and Sixth corps. The troops of the other two corps, viz.: The First and Third corps, will be temporarily reorganized and distributed among the Second, Fifth and Sixth, by the commanding general, who will determine what existing organization will retain their corps badges and other distinctive marks. The staff officers of the two corps, which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the general staff of army corps.

*Second*—Major-General G. W. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the Fifth corps.

*Third*—The following general officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the Adjutant of the Army, viz.: Major-General George Sykes, U. S. Vols., Major-General W. H. French, U. S. Vols., Major-General John Newton, U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General J. R. Kenly, U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General F. Spinola, U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith, U. S. Vols. By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

*E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.*

*Fourth*—The following arrangements are made to carry out the

provisions of the foregoing order:—The Second, Fifth and Sixth army corps will be consolidated into two divisions. The first and second divisions of the Third corps are transferred to the Second corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The third division of the Third corps is transferred permanently to the Sixth corps. The three divisions now forming the First corps, are transferred to the Fifth corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, and on joining the Fifth corps they will be consolidated into two divisions. The commander of the division transferred to the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps will at once report to the commanders of those corps for instructions. Brigadier-General J. B. Carr will report to Major-General Hancock, commanding the Second corps, and Brigadier-General H. Prince to Major-General Sedgwick commanding the Sixth corps. The chief of artillery will assign eight batteries each to the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, these batteries to be taken from those now with the corps, and with the First and Third corps. The batteries with the several corps, in excess of the above allowance, will join the artillery reserve. The consolidation of divisions called for in this order, will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to rearrange the brigades of their respective commands in such manner as they may think best for the service. The reassignment of officers of the staff departments, consequent upon the reorganization of the army, will be made upon the nominations of the chiefs of staff departments at these headquarters. Special instructions will be given hereafter with respect to staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

*Fifth*—The Major-General commanding avails himself of the occasion to say that in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in this army, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service, and that the reason for attaching the First and Third corps, for the time being, to other corps, were in no respect founded upon any supposed inferiority of those corps to the other corps of this army. All the corps have equally proved their valor on many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and of the country. The First and Third corps will retain their badges and distinctive marks, and the Major-General commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at an early day, so that those corps can again be organized.

By command of S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. Major-General MEADE.  
(Signed)

##### RE-ORGANIZATION OF CORPS.

The following is a summary of the reorganization of the corps:—

###### FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-General Warren, commanding.

The consolidation of divisions and arrangement of brigades is made as follows:—The commanding officer of the First division of the old Fifth corps is ordered to consolidate the three brigades into two brigades, to be designated as the First and Second brigades. First division, Fifth army corps. The old Second division, Fifth corps, has been consolidated into one brigade, to be designated as the Third brigade. First division, Fifth army corps, commanded by Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres. The old Third division, Fifth corps, will remain as the new Third division, Fifth army corps. The Second brigade of the Third division, First army corps, has been transferred to the Second division, First army corps, and this division will hereafter be designated as the Second division, Fifth army corps. The First brigade of the Third division, First army corps, has been transferred to the First division, First army corps, and this division will hereafter be designated as the Fourth division, Fifth army corps. The designating flags of the old Third brigade, First division, Fifth army corps; of the old Second division, Fifth army corps; of the old Second brigade, Second division, Fifth army corps, and of Third division, First army corps, are ordered to be turned in to the corps quarter-master.

The following is the assignment of general officers to commands in the consolidated corps:—

1. Brigadier-General J. S. Wadsworth, commanding Fourth division.
2. Brigadier-General S. W. Crawford, commanding Third division.
3. Brigadier-General J. C. Robinson, commanding Second division.
4. Brigadier-General Charles Griffin, commanding First division.
5. Brigadier-General E. B. Ayres, commanding Third brigade, First division.
6. Brigadier-General L. Cutter, commanding First brigade, Fourth division.
7. Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, commanding Second brigade, Second division.
8. Brigadier-General J. J. Bartlett, commanding Second brigade, First division.
9. Brigadier-General James Barnes, commanding First brigade, First division.
10. Brigadier-General J. C. Rice, commanding Second brigade, Fourth division.

The following is a portion of the corps staff:—  
Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Bankhead, Inspector-General.  
Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
Captain D. L. Smith, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.  
Captain W. T. Gentry, Commissary of Musters.  
The other officers of the staff have not yet been assigned.

###### SECOND CORPS.

Major-General Hancock, commanding.

The original regiments of the Second corps have been consolidated into two divisions, with a new assignment of division and brigade commanders.

The division formerly known as the First division of the Third corps, commanded by Major-General Birney, has been designated as the Third division of the Second corps. The division formerly known as the Second division of the Third corps, to which Brigadier-General Carr has been assigned as commander, will hereafter be known as the Fourth division of the Second corps. Each of these divisions has been reduced to two brigades. The organization of the staff of the Second corps has not yet been completed.

The following is the arrangement of divisions and assignment of commanders:—

###### FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General T. C. Barlow.  
First Brigade—Colonel N. A. Miles, 61st New York.  
Second Brigade—Colonel T. A. Smyth, 1st Delaware Vols.  
Third Brigade—Colonel P. Frank, 52d New York.  
Fourth Brigade—Colonel J. R. Brooke, 55th Pennsylvania.

###### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General John Gibbon.  
First Brigade—Brigadier-General A. S. Webb.  
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General J. P. Owens.  
Third Brigade—Colonel S. Carroll, 8th Ohio.

###### THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General D. B. Birney.  
First Brigade—Brigadier-General J. H. Ward.  
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General A. Haye.

###### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. B. Carr.  
First Brigade—Brigadier-General G. Mott.  
Second Brigade—Colonel W. R. Brewster, 73d New York.  
Chief of Artillery—Colonel Tibball.

###### SIXTH CORPS.

General Sedgwick, commanding.

The old Third division, Sixth corps, is broken up, one brigade (Shaler's) going to the First division; the Second (Wheaton's and Eustis') going to the Second division. The Third division, Third corps, is transferred to the Sixth corps, and General Prince is assigned to the command of it. The three brigades of this division are consolidated into two, under General Russell and General Morris.

###### FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General H. G. Wright.  
First Brigade—Brigadier-General A. T. A. Torbert.  
Second Brigade—Colonel E. Upton, 121st New York.  
Third Brigade—Colonel H. Burnham, 5th Maine Vols.  
Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General A. Shaler.

###### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General G. W. Getty.  
First Brigade—Brigadier-General F. Wheaton.  
Second Brigade—Colonel L. A. Grant, "Fremont" brigade.  
Third Brigade—Brigadier-General T. H. Neill.  
Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General A. L. Eustis.

###### THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General H. Prince.  
First Brigade—Brigadier-General W. H. Morris.  
Second Brigade—Brigadier-General D. A. Russell.  
Colonel C. H. Tompkins, 1st Rhode Island artillery, commanding artillery.

###### SIXTH CORPS STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. McMahon, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.  
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ford Kent, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain J. K. Scofield, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.  
 Major Charles A. Whittier, Aide-de-Camp.  
 Captain Arthur McClellan, Aide-de-Camp.  
 Captain R. F. Haisted, Aide-de-Camp.  
 Captain E. R. Beaman, Aide-de-Camp.  
 Lieutenant H. W. Pawar, Additional Aide-de-Camp.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Hyde, 7th Maine, Provost-Marshal.  
 Surgeon S. A. Holman, Medical Director.  
 Captain W. S. Franklin, 12th U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Muskets.  
 Captain J. H. Platt, Jr., 4th Vermont, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.  
 Captain E. C. Pierce, Signal Officer.  
 Captain B. W. Baldwin, Ambulance Officer.

## FAREWELL ORDERS.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SYKES.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, March 24, 1864.  
 General Orders No. 5.

*Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps!*—By direction of the War Department, I am relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac. In obeying an order so wholly unexpected, I part from you with the profoundest regret. We have been associated since your organization as a corps. We have shared all the campaigns of this glorious Army; and for nine months it has been my pride and distinction to be your chief. The history of your achievements adds a lustre to the history of your country, and in the great battle of the war on the 2d of July, 1863, your heroism and valor indubitably saved the day.

I part from you, feeling assured that your many virtues, courage and patriotism will still be conspicuous in campaigns to come, and that the insignia borne upon your flags and worn upon your breasts will in the shock of battle always be found in the thick of your country's foes. (Signed)

GEORGE SYKES,  
 Major-General Commanding.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL FRENCH.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, BRANDY STATION, March 24, 1864.  
 General Orders No. 26.

Having been detached from the Army of the Potomac in consequence of its reorganization into three corps, I desire to express the personal feelings of regret with which the order is received. The consolidation of the corps gives this Army greater strength. The Generals to command them are conspicuous for their gallantry and ability. Only known in the department where bullets whistle, there is a strong probability that I may soon meet in the field those brave soldiers with whom I have been so long associated with pride and distinction.

WM. H. FRENCH, Major-General Volunteers.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL NEWTON.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, March 25, 1864.  
 In relinquishing command, I take occasion to express the pride and pleasure I have experienced with you, and my profound regret at our separation. Identified by its services with the history of this war, the First Corps gave at Gettysburg a crowning proof of valor and endurance in saving from the enemy the strong position upon which the battle was fought. The terrible losses suffered by the corps on the 1st of July, attest its supreme devotion to the country. Though the title of the corps may not survive the present changes, history will not be silent upon the magnitude of its services.

JOHN NEWTON, Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PLEASONTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 25, 1864.  
 General Orders No. 14.

Having been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, the regret of separation from the many personal associations established in the Cavalry Corps becomes more impressive by the devotion, generosity and noble daring that have been exhibited throughout one of the most eventful periods in the history of the war. The brave seek no higher tribute than the confidence of their commander. Your glorious deeds testify to the trust you have maintained so credibly. Continue to be animated by the same spirit that now guides your colors to victory, and you will reap the reward of duty to yourselves, your country, and your God.

A. PLEASONTON, Major-General.

## THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, TWENTIETH-SECOND ARMY CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1864.  
 [Extract.]

Special Orders No. 72. In accordance with special orders No. 119, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 16, 1864, the following regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps are relieved from duty under Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale, and are announced as the First Brigade Volunteer Reserve Corps, under Colonel R. H. Rush, with headquarters in such place in this city as shall be designated by the commander:—First Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Sixth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Ninth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Nineteenth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Twenty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps.

All returns and requisitions from the First Brigade Volunteer Reserve Corps will be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General AUGUSTUS J. H. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.  
 Official: C. H. RAYMOND, A. A. G.

## FINDING AND OPINION IN MAJOR-GENERAL McCOOK'S CASE.

(Official.)

It appears from the investigation that Major-General McCook commanded the 20th army corps, composed of Sheridan's, Johnson's and Davis' divisions.

His command on the 19th September, 1863 (the first day of the battle of Chickamauga), consisted of Sheridan's and Davis' divisions, and of Negley's temporarily, and occupied the right of the line, Johnson's having been detached to Thomas' command.

The evidence shows that General McCook did his whole duty faithfully on that day, with activity and intelligence. Early on the 20th of September General McCook had under his command the divisions of Sheridan and Davis (the latter only 1,300 to 1,400 strong), and "the senior officers of the cavalry were told they must take orders from him," though attend to their own business. The posting of these troops was not satisfactory to the commanding general, who in person directed several changes between 8 and 10 A. M. During these changes, involving a flank movement from the right to the left, the enemy made a fierce attack, taking advantage of a break in the line—caused by the precipitate and inopportune withdrawal of his division by Brigadier-General Wood—passing through the interval, and routing the whole right and centre up to Brannan's position.

The court deem it unnecessary to express an opinion as to the relative merits of the position taken by General McCook, and that subsequently ordered to be taken by the commanding general; but it is apparent from the testimony that General McCook was not responsible for the delay in forming the new line, on that occasion.

It further appears that General McCook not only had impressed on him the vital importance of keeping well closed to the left, and maintaining a compact centre, but he was also ordered to hold the Dry Valley Road. This caused the line to be "attenuated," as stated in the testimony of the commanding general, who says that its length was greater than he thought it was and assumed. It is shown, too, that the cavalry did not obey General McCook's orders.

The above facts, and the additional one that the small force at General McCook's disposal was inadequate to defend, against greatly superior numbers, the long line hastily taken under instructions, relieved General McCook entirely from responsibility for the reverse which ensued.

It is fully established that General McCook did everything he could to rally and hold his troops, after the line was broken, giving the necessary orders, &c., to his subordinates.

The court are of opinion, however, that in leaving the field to go to Chattanooga, General McCook committed a mistake; but his gallant conduct in the engagement forbids the idea that he was influenced by considerations of personal safety. Bearing in mind that the commanding general had previously gone to Chattanooga, it was natural for General McCook to infer that all the discomfited troops were

expected to rally there, as well as to presume that a conference with the commanding general on that important subject was both desirable and necessary. The court cannot regard this act of General McCook as other than an error of judgment.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General, President.  
 E. SCHRIERER, Inspector-General, Recorder.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Brigadier-General David B. Birney, to be major-general in the volunteer service. May 20, 1863.

James A. Hardie, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, in the Army of the United States, vice Van Rensselaer, deceased.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Nathaniel A. Richardson, of Massachusetts.

Nathan B. E. Richford, of New Hampshire.

Lockwood M. Todd, of Illinois.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP, UNDER THE ACT APPROVED OF JULY 17, 1862, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Second Lieutenant Henry Jane, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, for Major-General McClelland.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Robbinet, of the 1st U. S. infantry, for Major-General McClelland.

## DECISIONS IN MILITARY JURISPRUDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10, 1864.

Circular No. 3, Judge-Advocate's Department.

The following decisions of points in military jurisprudence, published in general orders from the Adjutant-General's office, series of 1863, are collected and published with references, for the information of officers of the Judge-Advocate's department:

1. Court must be convened by competent authority. (G. O. 234, 246, 259).

2. Record must show that Court was organized as the law requires. (G. O. 292, 297).

3. Record must show that Court was sworn. (G. O. 91, 95, 97, 101, 162, 210, 225, 270, 292).

4. Record must show that Judge-Advocate was sworn. (G. O. 32, 91, 95, 97, 101, 155, 168, 180, 210, 223, 270, 292).

5. Prisoner must be allowed the right of challenge. (G. O. 32, 255, 257).

6. New members cannot be added during trial. (G. O. 65).

7. Prisoner must be required to plead. (G. O. 257).

8. A military offence, under the articles of war, must be charged in the terms therein used. (G. O. 254, 257).

9. Specification must show place of commission of offence. (G. O. 292, 297).

10. A finding of "Not Guilty" as to the sole specification under a charge, requires a finding of "Not Guilty" also as to the charge. (G. O. 297).

11. Two thirds of the Court must concur in a sentence of death. (G. O. 162, 204, 225, 230, 231).

12. An officer cashiered for cowardice or fraud must be published in newspapers. (G. O. 189).

13. Officers absent without leave may be reduced to the ranks. (G. O. 326).

14. A sentence imposed for an offence by the articles of war, must be strictly followed in punishing such offence. (G. O. 330, 389).

15. Proceedings of Court must be duly certified. (G. O. 261).

16. Case must be reviewed by proper officers. (G. O. 55, 168, 180, 297).

17. Action of reviewing officer must be regular and consistent. (G. O. 154, 341).

18. Case must be approved by reviewing officer, if forwarded by him. (G. O. 101, 168, 180, 256, 267).

19. Disapproval by reviewing officer terminates proceedings. (G. O. 209, 341).

20. Reviewing officer cannot commute sentence of dismissal or cashiering. (G. O. 97, 101, 147, 198).

For precedents of charges for civil offences, when tried by military court, under section 39, of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, see G. O. 129, 134, 145, 149, 151, 234, 243, 246, 267, 268, 311, 335, 377.

For precedents of charges for offences under the common law of war, see G. O. 306, 382.

JAMES O. PIERCE,  
 Major and A. A. G. Vols.,  
 Acting Judge-Advocate 16th Army Corps.

## NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from March 25, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. V., is President, and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them.

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men in violation of paragraph 165, Revised Army Regulations.

Captain John E. Burton, 11th New York battery.

For being in the City of Washington without authority.

Captain Daniel Gillett, 120th New York Vols.

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Patten, 118th Indiana Vols.

Surgeon A. Weidenbach, 37th Ohio Vols.

For mustering persons for pay as officers in grades in which they had not been mustered, in violation of General Orders No. 48, series of 1863, from the War Department.

Captain John Varily, 116th Ohio Vols.

First Lieutenant John M. Jarbee, 10th West Virginia Vols.

Major Ernest Schache, 29th Ohio Vols.

## EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain A. S. Nesmith, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for failing to report at headquarters military district of Washington, as ordered when arrested by the patrol February 26, 1864, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, he having made satisfactory defence to the charges against him before the military commission convened by special orders No. 53, February 2, 1863, from the Adjutant General's office, now in session in Washington.

Captain J. M. Hewitt, 24 Kentucky battery, charged with an offence and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## NAVAL OFFICERS PUNISHED.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1864.

General Order No. 31.

Ensigns R. S. Chew and H. J. Blake having been reported to the department for going below during their watch without being regularly relieved, while on duty on board the U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, Commodore T. T. Craven commanding, and Lieutenant-Commander Henry Erben, Executive officer, their appointments to the grade of lieutenant, for which they were recently nominated to the Senate and confirmed, have been suspended.

For the same offence the appointments of Acting Ensigns W. S. Dana, E. T. Harrington, Wm. B. Hoff and C. Rathbone, have been revoked, and they have been ordered to return to their studies at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., as midshipmen.

Acting Ensign R. C. Irwin, who was attached to the *Niagara*, and was guilty of the offence of over-staying his time, has been ordered to the U. S. steamer *Glaucus* (third rate), with directions that he shall not, for six months, be permitted to go out of that vessel.

The department cannot present the plea of ignorance, or that of usage on board the vessels at the Naval Academy, on the part of these officers, who, however young, have been long enough in the service to aspire to and expect promotion. If they had no other source of information, they should have learned from the "act for the better

government of the Navy," with which all persons in the service must be supposed to be familiar, that to "leave his station before regularly relieved" is an offence that subjects the person guilty of it to the punishment of death.

It must indeed be obvious to the most ordinary intelligence, that if an officer cannot be trusted in his watch he has yet to learn the simplest practical duties of his profession, and is unfit for a station where the lives of others, as well as the honor of his country, may depend on his vigilance and fidelity.

The lenient course which the department has adopted in this case has been induced by the consideration that although the severe punishment which a court-martial would adjudge might be more effective as warning, yet the young officers in fault may, with some reason, plead in extenuation of their offences, that they were not duly admonished by those whose duty it was to impress them with a proper sense of discipline, of the serious nature and inevitable consequences of the misconduct. It is not probable that so many of them would have erred habitually on board the *Niagara*, except from this cause.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

## THE FLORIDA'S ESCAPE.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. LOUIS, FUNCHAL Roads, MADEIRA, March 1, 1864—1½ a. m.

SIR:—The *Florida* has succeeded in getting to sea. I shall follow at once. Though hopeless of catching her out of port, Nelson said at the want of frigates in his squadron would be found impressed on his heart. I am sure the want of steam will be found engraved on mine. Had the *St. Louis* been a steamer, I would have anchored alongside of her, and, unrestricted by the twenty-four hour rule, my old foe could not have escaped me. The Governor, true to his declared intention, would only allow her to take on board twenty tons of coal—sufficient to take her to the nearest port. Her commander plead for sixty tons, next forty, asserting that he needed that much to ballast his vessel. The Governor told him, at the suggestion of Mr. Bayman, that he came in without it, and he thought he could go without it; but if ballast was needed, there was plenty of stone on the beach that he might take.

As it was supposed that she would go to sea during the night, and certainly in the morning, and I had an intimation that, in passing us, she might pour in a broadside, I shot and cast loose my guns, and had men to man them; got a slip-rope on the chain, and stationed lookouts all over the ship and in the tops; cautioned the officers to extra vigilance, and was repeatedly on deck myself to watch, and see that my orders were executed. The *Florida* lay close into the beach, and under the highland, with all her lights covered, and notwithstanding all this vigilance, she crept out, unseen, to the eastward, and her departure was not discovered until the moon arose, a few minutes since. A blockade runner, the *Julia*, which arrived in the afternoon, reports the *Florida* as having left Cadiz three days ago, destination unknown. The *Florida* gave out they were going to Cadiz for coal; but I think not, and shall go direct to Tenerife, hoping, if I do not find her there, to put the *Sacramento* on her track.

The prevailing winds would not permit me to get out to Cadiz from Madeira in season to do her any injury, even if I thought that port her destination.

The authorities here have done all they could to hasten her departure and prevent her full supply, and I do not imagine that the island will be troubled by the presence of Rebel vessels of war very soon again. I waited on the Governor, to inform him of her intention to ship men to complete her crew. He assured me that it should not be allowed, though it might be done clandestinely, which he could not help. I have reason to believe that she made no addition to her crew, and know from the statement of my garrison crew that three of the men she brought with her deserted. Her crew is described to me as made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen, and but one American. Her first lieutenant is Thomas A. Doran, formerly a midshipman in our service.

I notice no change in the appearance of the *Florida* since I last saw her, except that now she has yards on her mainmast; then she had none, and she had changed her billet-head for a shield surrounded by scroll work, in which is borne the arms of the Rebel States. My men have been wild to fight, and I drew the shot from my guns the day she came in, fearing that, in their excitement, they would fire into her without orders, and break the neutrality of this port. One thing is certain, the *Florida* does not intend to fight unless the chances are largely in her favor, for she skulked away from the old *St. Louis*.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE, Commander, U. S. N. D. C.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel McGaw, to command the Cambridge.

Paymaster H. M. Haskell, to duty as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Lyon, to the *Pontusuck*.Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens, to command the *Pontusuck*.Paymaster T. T. Caswell, to the *Pontusuck*.

## DETACHED.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry S. Davids, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Pontusuck*.

Lieutenant F. Higginson, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Wm. W. Wood, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to special duty at New York.

Chief Engineer George Sewell, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Commander James H. Spotts, from special duty at New York and ordered to command the *Patos*.First Assistant Engineer George L. Barry, from special duty at Boston and ordered to the *Patos*.

## VOL

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, from the *Macedonian* and waiting orders.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Tracy Colt, from the *Valparaiso* and ordered North.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Atkins, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Penguin*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacob J. Smith, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Owasco*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Gale, from the *Adela* and ordered North.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Whiffen, from the *Cayuga* and ordered North.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Silliman, from the *R. R. Cuyler* and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, from the *Norwich* and ordered North.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Mattson, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Norwich*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright, from the *South Carolina* and ordered North.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Marshall, from the *Stars and Stripes* and ordered North.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Hiram C. Vaughan, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *South Carolina*.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Francis H. Swan, from the *Potomac* and waiting orders.  
Acting Ensign James McGlathery, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Potomac*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Howard M. Rundlett, from the receiving ship *Ohio* and ordered to the *Unadilla*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Reed, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Stars and Stripes*.

## APPOINTED.

Frederick Joseph Otley and John Lewis Lowe, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Banshee*.  
Michael Dundon, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Banshee*.  
Frederick D. Stewart, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Cathay*.  
William W. Whiting, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Dacotah*.  
Adam H. L. Bourl, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Iris*.  
William H. Brown, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *J. P. Jackson*.  
Thomas J. Lavrep, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Cornubia*.  
John B. McGavern, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Port Royal*.  
John Murray, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Michigan*.  
George F. Case, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Banshee*.  
George Altham, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cornubia*.  
John F. Agnew, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.  
Edward Missit, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.  
William S. Parker, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

## PROMOTED.

Acting Master George Munday, of the *Hartford*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.  
Acting Ensign De Witt C. Kells, of the *Galatea*, to the grade of Acting Master.  
Acting Ensign Ezra C. Beauman, of the Mississippi Squadron, to the grade of Acting Master, for gallant conduct in battle.  
Acting Master John Swaney, commanding the *Kenwood*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallant conduct in battle.  
Acting Master J. B. Crowell, of the *J. P. Jackson*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

## CONFIRMED.

The appointment of the following officers have been confirmed:—  
Acting Ensigns Sturgis Carter and Wm. S. Hatch, of the New York Navy Yard.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Thomas McGarrill and Frederick A. Cramer, of the Mississippi Squadron.  
Acting Masters Edmund Morgan, Frederick Read, Henry T. Keene and Amasa C. Sears, of the Mississippi Squadron.  
Acting Ensigns Norman A. Conklin, John M. Cleave, Carroll W. Johnston and Ebenezer W. Johnson, of the Mississippi Squadron.  
Acting Ensigns John H. Yeaton and Henry C. Marsh, of the New York Navy Yard.  
Acting Ensign C. F. Dunderdale, of the *Roebuck*.  
Acting Ensign Alonso Elwell, of the *Pazac*.  
Acting Seaman A. Wittenberg, of the *Cyane*.  
Acting Ensign George W. Sherman, of the *Cyane*.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Frank Rodgers and William Kamp, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George M. Hart, of the Mississippi Squadron.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers:—  
Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Devine, of the *Morse*, ten days.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Alfred B. Adams, twenty days.

## REVOKE.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Storer, of the *Maurice*.  
Acting Master Charles L. Witcomb, of the *Stars and Stripes*.  
Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin Hand, of the *Cricket*.  
Acting Ensign W. W. Meeter, of the New York Navy Yard, and appointed Acting Master's Mate.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Austin, of the *Covington*.  
Acting Ensign Emanuel R. Davison, of the *Queen*.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Johnson, of the *Teaser*.

## RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:—  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Nicholson, of the *Tawak*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon James E. Barbour.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Eugene Littell, of the *Racer*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Van Deusen, of the *Owasco*.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Dodge, of the *Great Western*.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Bell, of the *Hyacinth*.

## DISMISSED.

Acting Master Thomas Bates, of the Mississippi Squadron.  
Acting Ensign Daniel Jones, of the *Exchange*.  
Acting Master's Mate H. M. Scott, of the *Exchange*.  
Acting Master's Mate George W. Hall, of the Mississippi Squadron.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ORDERED.

Surgeon Edward McDonnell, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Middle Department, to relieve Surgeon C. W. Jones, U. S. Vols., in charge of the Newton University Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Surgeon Jones, on being relieved, to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward James Thornton, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director, Washington, D. C.

Hospital Steward Charles E. Lewis, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Tullahoma, Tenn., and ordered to report in person without delay to the Medical Director, Department of the Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn., for assignment to duty.

The examination of Hospital Stewards Michael O'Brien and Wm. Logan, U. S. A., having been completed, they have been ordered to their stations.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon Horace P. Porter, 7th Connecticut Vols., at the request of the Governor of Connecticut, to enable him to accept another commission.

Assistant Surgeon George King, 16th Massachusetts Vols., at the request of the Governor of Massachusetts, to enable him to accept a commission in another regiment.

Surgeon Samuel G. Lane, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, he having been appointed Surgeon to the board of enrollment, 16th district of Pennsylvania.

Privates Charles H. Ward, Co. A, 77th Illinois Vols., Edward E. Kelsey, Co. C, 7th Ohio Vols., Joseph T. Brown, Co. C, 1st Oregon cavalry, F. W. Field, Co. D, 16th Michigan Vols., and Hospital Steward Alber Kinney, 90th Ohio Vols., with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

## RESIGNED.

Surgeon John J. Reese, U. S. Vols.

## HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICES.

From the *Nautical Magazine*, of London, we republish the following list of Lights recently established. We propose to continue the list from time to time as reports of change are received, and to publish other "notices to mariners," enabling naval officers from this department to supply the deficiencies in their sailing directions.

**ODDESSA**—Black Sea,  $46^{\circ} 29' 4''$  N.,  $30^{\circ} 44' 9''$  E., fixed; 44 feet high; seen 12 miles; established 1863; a white light flashing red once a minute.

**DIL BIRNEE**—Sea Marmora,  $40^{\circ} 43' 2''$  N., south side of Ismid,  $29^{\circ} 2' E.$ , fixed; 40 feet high; seen 5 miles; established 10th December, 1863; green light.

**ZETITZ BIRNEE**—Sea Marmora,  $40^{\circ} 43' 5''$  N., north side of Ismid,  $29^{\circ} 50' 2'' E.$ , fixed; 33 feet high; seen 6 miles; established 10th December, 1863; red light.

**CAPUCHIN POINT**—Bay of Camaret,  $48^{\circ} 19' 2''$  N.,  $4^{\circ} 34' 3'' W.$ , fixed; 226 feet high; seen 10 miles; established 1863; from seaward through an arc of  $18^{\circ}$  between E. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. and E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.

**LOC TUDY**—River l'Abbe,  $47^{\circ} 49' 9''$  N.,  $4^{\circ} 9' 4'' W.$ , fixed; 36 feet high; seen 10 miles; established 1st December, 1863.

**CIBOURG ISLAND**—Cape Breton Island,  $49^{\circ} 23' 2''$  N.,  $60^{\circ} 22' 5'' W.$ , revolving; 77 feet high; seen 14 miles; established 1863; a red and white flash every minute.

**TEGUERI RIVER**—France, north coast,  $48^{\circ} 51' 6'' N.$ ,  $3^{\circ} 8' W.$ , fixed; 46 feet high; seen 6 miles; established 25th December, 1863; one light.

**TEGUERI RIVER**—France, north coast,  $48^{\circ} 51' 6'' N.$ ,  $3^{\circ} 8' W.$ , fixed; 105 feet high; seen 7 miles; established 25th December, 1863; when in line with former leads through Grand Passe de Tregueri.

**GENOA**—Mole (a).

**MARBELLA**—Spain, south coast,  $36^{\circ} 31' N.$ ,  $40^{\circ} 54' 3'' W.$ , fixed; 55 feet high; seen 12 miles; established 15th March, 1864 (b).

**VELEZ MALAGA**—Spain, south coast,  $36^{\circ} 44' N.$ ,  $4^{\circ} 9' 3'' W.$ , fixed; 41 feet high; seen 11 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

**ISLE FUEROS**—Ivica S.,  $35^{\circ} 48' N.$ ,  $1^{\circ} 20' 4'' E.$ , flashing; 94 feet high; seen 15 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

**VILLAVICIOSA**—Terzones Point,  $43^{\circ} 35' 2'' N.$ , north coast of Spain,  $5^{\circ} 22' 9'' W.$ , fixed; 223 feet high; seen 15 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

**TINA MAJOR**—Point San Emeterio,  $45^{\circ} 25' 2'' N.$ , north coast of Spain,  $4^{\circ} 34' 4'' W.$ , fixed; 223 feet high; seen 15 miles; established 15th March, 1864.

**KADSKAR ISLET**—Sweden,  $58^{\circ} 8' 8'' N.$ ,  $16^{\circ} 59' 7'' E.$ , flashing; 117 feet high; seen 17 miles; established 1st October, 1863 (c).

**SALUT ISLANDS**—French Guiana, Royal Isle, South America, fixed; 200 feet high; seen 18 miles; established, not said.

**ESPIAN PERDU**—6 miles N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W., from Cayenne, French America, fixed; 33 feet high; seen 16 miles; established, not said.

**BLACK ROCK**—Black Sod Bay,  $64^{\circ} 4' 2'' N.$ ,  $10^{\circ} 19' 3'' W.$ , flashing; 283 feet high; seen 22 miles; established 1st June, 1863.

**RATHLIN O'BIRNE**—Fixed; altered from flashing.

(a) In consequence of the works now in progress for extending the outer or western mole at Genoa, vessels approaching the port during day should keep to the eastward of the large buoy which is placed off the end of the mole, at about forty yards from that part at present above water. If entering the port by night, vessels should keep at least three-quarters of a cable eastward of the light on the western mole as owing to the unfinished state of the works, that light is at present 100 yards from its extremity.

(b) The light is a fixed white light varied by a red flash every three minutes. It is placed at an elevation of 94 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of fifteen miles.

(c) The light is a fixed and flashing white light. It shows a flash of seven seconds duration every minute and a-half, followed by an eclipse of 19 seconds, then a steady light for 45 seconds, and then another eclipse for 19 seconds, &c. The light is placed at an elevation of 117 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 17 miles.

## NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Pollock Rip Lightvessel will be detained a few days in Hyannis for repairs, during which time her station will be occupied by the Relief Lightvessel.

The Relief is schooner rigged, with a red ball at each masthead, hull painted red, and with "Relief" in white letters on each side.

She will show every night, from sunset to sunrise, one fixed light of the natural color.

When the repairs on the Pollock Rip Lightvessel are completed she will be replaced upon her station and the Relief removed to her bearings at Wood's Hole, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Spindle was carried away from Hardy's Rock, in Salem Harbor Channel, during the gale on the 23d inst. A new Beacon will be placed on this obstruction as soon as practicable. Hardy's Rock is dry at half ebb.

The following are magnetic bearings of prominent objects from the Rock, viz:

Baker's Island Buoy, E  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.

Bowditch Beacon, NW by W.

Little Haste Beacon, W  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.

North end of Coney Island, W  $\frac{1}{4}$  S.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 26, 1864.

## WRECK IN THE HUMBER.

TRINITY HOUSE, HULL,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Buoyage and Beaconage Department, March 8, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Nun Buoy, painted Green, marked "Wreck," and with the following bearings has been this day placed about thirty fathoms to the SE of the wreck of a Bark sunk in the entrance of the Humber on the 6th inst.

Sparc High Lighthouse open to the S of the Life Boatmen's Houses at Spurn, E  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.

Bull Floating Lightvessel (nearly half a mile distant). S.

The wreck lies in 7 fathoms at low water of ordinary spring tides, and is in the direct track of vessels sailing into and out of the Humber.

Some of her spars were visible at low water this day.

EDWARD S. WILSON, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Spar Buoys that mark Spring Point and Stamford's Ledges, in Port and harbor, will be removed on the 1st day of April, or as soon thereafter as possible, and their places supplied by Can and Nun Buoys for the summer season.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. K. HINKLEY, Lighthouse Clerk, 1st dist.

Portland, March 22, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Handkerchief Shoal Lightvessel has parted her moorings, and has arrived safely at anchor off Edgartown harbor.

She will be replaced upon her station in a day or two, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 24, 1864.

The Pollock Rip Lightship has drifted from her station, and now lies about 3 miles SSW from her proper position.

LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

BALTIMORE, March 26, 1864.

A Lightvessel exhibiting a single light, has been placed on the east

side of the Channel in Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, Virginia, to mark the obstructions.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. Y. PURVIANCE, Lighthouse Inspector.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SCREW-sloop *Kearsage*, 7, arrived at Deal, England, on March 13.

Side-wheel steamer *Tennessee*, 7, was spoken on the 12th March, lat. 28  $\frac{1}{2}$  lon. 87  $\frac{1}{2}$ . All well.

SCREW-steamer *Arizona*, 7, Acting Ensign W. Harcourt commanding, is undergoing repairs at Mound City, Arkansas. The populace flock in crowds to examine her, as she is the only full-rigged steam vessel ever seen upon the Western rivers.

The *San Jacinto* has captured another prize, the schooner *Leviathan*, with 132 bales of cotton on board, on the coast of Florida. She immediately pursued another blockade runner, which was supposed to have 400 bales of cotton on board.

In conformity with an order of the department, an examining board, consisting of Dr. Whelan, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Commodore Pope, Drs. Chase and Delaney, convened at Portsmouth navy yard last week, and selected a site for a hospital. It is understood that the building is to be erected this season.

It is now stated that when the recent accident occurred to side-wheel steamer *Agawam*, 12, in Portsmouth harbor, she was in charge of the most skillful pilot of that port, and that he alone is responsible for any mismanagement. A freshet in the river probably deceived her pilot about the strength and duration of the tide that day, and the officers of the vessel are wholly exculpated from any blame which may have been attributed to them.

An officer's letter from side-wheel steamer *De Soto*, 9, dated at Havana, states that she had just come out of the dry dock at that place, having had her bottom caulked and repaired. She would sail for active service in ten days from the 8th of March. On the night of the 7th of March there was to be an attack made on the vessel by the Spanish secessionists, but owing to the vigilance of the authorities the plan was frustrated.

A LETTER from on board screw-steamer *Penobscot*, 5, states that that vessel was relieved from the Galveston station in the latter part of February, and ordered to watch the entrance to Brazos River. Up to March 17 she had captured three prizes, all of which were taken in one day, and which were of the most valuable character. Three more fine blockade runners were run ashore and totally destroyed by the vigilance of the *Penobscot*.

By instructions from the War Department, provost-marshal are ordered to recruit for the naval service and marine corps. Any person who can pass the surgeon's examination may be thus recruited. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted in the naval service receive three months' advance pay as bounty, to be refunded from prize money. Recruits enlisted for the marine corps must be between the ages of 18 and 35, except that veteran soldiers who have served one full enlistment and are of robust health, may be taken at 40 years of age. They do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men for the naval service or marine corps are credited on the quotas for draft the same as men for the army.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters for officers of the Army and Navy are advertised as lying unsealed in the New York Post-Office, March 26:

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of *40 cents each*.]

**KING—MCGAULEY.**—At Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa., on Thursday, March 24th, by Rev. Thomas McCauley, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. J. Wightman. WM. HOWARD KING, M.D., of Philadelphia, Surgeon of the Twenty-third Regiment, Cavalry, Pa. Vol., to Mrs. MAGGIE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas McCauley, Esq., of Greencastle, Pa.

**WADE—WATTS.**—On March 22d, Lieutenant J. P. WADE, 32d Mass. Regiment, of Chelsea, to Miss ELLA F. WATTS, of Portland.

**STANTON—DOUGLAS.**—At Bellefontaine, Ohio, March 10th, Captain ALEXANDER H. STANTON, U.S.A., to Miss LUCY A., eldest daughter of Erskine Douglas, of said city.

**TYRERSON—BROWN.**—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, March 24th, by Rev. Dr. Hill, assisted by Rev. Henry W. Brown. GEORGE W. TYRERSON, Captain Eighty-second Regiment N. Y. Vol., to SARAH D., eldest daughter of Mary E. and the late Albert Brown, of Worcester.

**ROSS—GREENLEE.**—At Alleghany City, Pa., March 29th, by Rev. Mr. C. Dickey, First Lieutenant J. P. ROSS, Seventeen Pa. Cavalry, to Miss ESTELLE J. GREENLEE, of Vanport, Pa. (No cards.)

**HARRIS—SCHOFIELD.**—At St. Thomas church, New York, March 18th, by Rev. W. F. Moran, D.D., Major D. H. HARRIS, First N. Y. Cavalry, to Miss M. J. SCHOFIELD, of New York.

**LANDER—BROOKES.**—At the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, March 26th, by the Rev. Dr. Gurney, JAMES LANDER, Signal Corps U.S.A., to Miss MARY F. BROOKES, of Potowmack, Pa. (No cards.)

**MEEHLER—REYBERT.**—On Monday, March 14th, by Rev. P. Wilson, W. M. MEEHLER, of East Orange, N.J., Lieutenant of the 14th N. Y. Regt., to Miss MARY J. REYBERT, of Wilkes-Barre, N.Y. (No cards.)

**CLEAVES—ADAMS.**—At Charlestown, Mass., March 21st, by Rev. Oliver T. Everett, H. B. CLEAVES, U.S.A., to Miss ETTA E., daughter of Scleucus Adams, Esq., of Saco, Me.

**KINPLE—BERNSTEIN.**—In Philadelphia, March 19th, by Rev. Charles Hill, L. D. KINPLE, U.S.A., to Miss ANNIE A. BERNSTEIN, of Philadelphia.

**EVANS—STRONG.**—In Philadelphia, March 29th, by Rev. F. W. Olmstead, Chaplain U.S.A., Captain JOHN EVANS, Second Delaware Regiment of Volunteers, to Miss MAGGIE L. STRONG, of New Castle, Del.

**JENNEY—KING.**—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25th, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, SIMPSON JENNEY, U.S.N., of Fair Haven, to Miss LUCY B. KING, of Rochester, Mass.

**ABBOTT—MURDOCK.**—In New York, March 24th, by Rev. W. McAllister, Mr. CHARLES ABBOTT, of the U.S. Army, to Miss JANE MURDOCK.

**WILSON—WILSON.**—At Harrisburg, Pa., March 17th, by Rev. Dr. Robinson, Dr. W. STOCKTON WILSON, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., to Miss ALICE WILSON, of Lancaster Co., Pa.

**MORGAN—VOAST.**—In Cincinnati, March 21st, by John F. Wright, Captain U.S.A., WILLIAM A. MORGAN, First Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Kentucky Regt., to Miss MINNIE VOAST.

## DIED.

**VAN RENSBELLER.**—At Cincinnati, March 25th, Colonel HENRY VAN RENSBELLER, Inspector General U.S. Army, and son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

**PALMER.**—In Troy, N.Y., March 22d, of congestion of the brain, SARAH PALMER, infant daughter of Captain E. W. H. Read, 8th U.S. Infantry, and Clara L. Read, aged 7 months.

**WADDELL.**—At the residence of Mrs. E. Holbrook, No. 66 Union Place, New York, on Sunday, March 27th, of consumption, LUCIAN PORTER WADDELL, son of John and Lucia Channing Waddell, of Natchitoches, La., and grandson of the late Captain John Porter, U.S. Navy.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

**SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.**

## POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in FIELD MARINE, TOURIST'S, OPERA and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogues sent by enclosing stamp.

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## MANUFACTURERS

## GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

## PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New York.

The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded 50 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.

371

**B. T. HAYWARD,** 208 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Manufacturing Jeweller and Principal Army Badge

Manufacturer for the U.S.

I have just issued several new designs, as amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

MESSRS. C. & Sons have been awarded 50 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.

371

706 BROADWAY, 706

## UNITED STATES TREASURY.

**NEW YORK, March 24, 1864.**  
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit thereon in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (Registered or Coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.

It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

JOHN J. CISCO,  
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

## UNITED STATES TREASURY.

**NEW YORK, March 28, 1864.**  
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further advised, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GOLD COIN, to the credit of the collector of any port, as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.

These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector from the party to whom they are issued.

JOHN J. CISCO,  
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

## MILITARY AND NAVY EQUIPMENT AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords, Epaulettes, Cords, Sashes, Gauntlets, Laces, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Buttons, Spurs, Embroideries, Bindings.

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Military and Masonic BOOKS.

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&c.

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Large assortment of Account Books, Writing Papers, Fancy and Staple Stationery, every kind for Business, Professional or Private use, in quantities to suit, at low prices.

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Photographic Albums, Gold Pens, Chessmen, Pocket Cutlery, Drawing Materials and Paper, Mourning Paper and Envelopes, Portfolios, Cards, Writing Desks, Expense Books, Time Books, Inks and Fluids, Ink Trays, &c., &c.

COPY YOUR LETTERS.

Use Francis' Improved Manifold Letter Writer, by which letters and copies are written at the same time. Copying and Seal Presses.

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45 Maiden Lane, New York.

CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES.  
CUSHIONS AND SEATS.

Are now everywhere introduced. For the Army and Navy, these Mattresses are a first-rate article. For less than half cost of hair, the most durable, healthy, comfortable and practical mattress will be used. A rolling mattress, weight 12 lbs., waterproof and soft, for Army Officers; ship's bunks-rolling mattress, weight 5 and 6 lbs., 4 inches in diameter, for Navy Officers and Sailors. The stuffing is always clean and elastic, never required to be repaired, and is entirely free from moisture or vermin.

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HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD  
SCALES,  
ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE  
U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter and Druggist Scales of every description, and every Scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to  
HOWE & BOUVIER,  
124 Broadway.

## NAVY SUPPLIES.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,**  
March 19, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock m. on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

|                    | Charlestown. | Brooklyn. | Philadelphia. |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Rice, lbs.         | 50,000       | 75,000    | —             |
| Dried Apples, lbs. | 55,000       | 50,000    | —             |
| Sugar, lbs.        | 225,000      | 250,000   | —             |
| Tea, lbs.          | 3,000        | —         | 1,700         |
| Coffee, lbs.       | —            | 300,000   | —             |
| Beans, galls.      | 30,000       | 30,000    | 13,500        |
| Molasses, galls.   | 16,000       | 7,000     | —             |
| Vinegar, galls.    | 12,000       | —         | —             |

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 13, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

Prize Money, Bounties and Pensions Secured and Paid—Pay, Accounts and Allotments Cashed.

All Government Claims promptly adjusted. Communications by mail will receive immediate attention.

## SMALL STORES, &amp;c.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,**  
March 26, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 26th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

|                               | Charlestown. | Brooklyn. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Salt water soap, lbs.         | 50,000       | 85,000    |
| Thread, black and white, lbs. | 200          | 1,600     |
| Riband, hat, pieces.          | 2,000        | 8,000     |
| Tape, white, pieces.          | 4,500        | 4,000     |
| Tape, black, pieces.          | 3,000        | 1,000     |
| Spools, cotton.               | 6,000        | 12,000    |
| Cord, sewing, lbs.            | 200          | 500       |
| Pocket handkerchiefs.         | 8,500        | 21,500    |
| Needles, sewing, papers.      | 1,000        | 14,000    |
| Thimbles.                     | 3,000        | 3,000     |
| Jack-knives.                  | —            | 2,500     |
| Razors.                       | 500          | 5,000     |
| Razor straps.                 | 15,000       | 2,000     |
| Shaving boxes.                | 1,200        | 13,800    |
| Shaving brushes.              | 2,000        | 2,000     |
| Shaving soap, cakes.          | 6,000        | 20,000    |
| Scrub brushes.                | 2,000        | 2,000     |
| Blacking brushes.             | 1,000        | 3,000     |
| Whisk brooms.                 | 1,000        | 2,000     |
| Eagle coat buttons, dozen.    | 500          | —         |
| Eagle medium buttons, dozen.  | 500          | —         |
| Eagle vest buttons, dozen.    | 1,000        | —         |
| D. E. buttons, dozen.         | 5,000        | 20,000    |
| Fine combs.                   | 4,000        | 15,000    |
| Coarse combs.                 | 4,000        | 20,000    |
| Spoons.                       | 2,500        | 15,000    |
| Forks.                        | 2,500        | 2,500     |
| Blacking, boxes.              | 6,000        | 40,000    |
| Can openers.                  | 500          | —         |
| Stearine candles, lbs.        | 60,000       | —         |

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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## THE NATIONAL

APRIL 2, 1864.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

543

## CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT,**  
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,  
March 12, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list:

| BOSTON.                                    | N. YORK.       |
|--|----------------|
| Blue cloth trowsers, pairs.....            | 7,500 3,500    |
| Blue satin trowsers, pairs.....            | 6,500 500      |
| Canvas duck trowsers, pairs.....           | 1,500 1,000    |
| Barnsley shooting frocks.....              | 2,000 2,000    |
| Blue flannel overshirts.....               | 5,000 6,000    |
| Blue satin, yards.....                     | 2,000 18,000   |
| Blue flannel, yards.....                   | 50,000 110,000 |
| Barnsley shooting yards.....               | 2,000 15,000   |
| Canvas duck, yards.....                    | 5,000 7,000    |
| Blue nankin, yards.....                    | 21,000 21,000  |
| Calf-skin faced shoes, pairs.....          | 3,000          |
| Kip-skin shoes, pairs.....                 | 5,000          |
| Woolen socks, pairs.....                   | 15,000 23,000  |
| Mattresses (with two covers for each)..... | 500 5,000      |
| Blankets.....                              | 20,000 5,000   |
| Black silk handkerchiefs.....              | 4,000          |

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations. For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the officers of the several commandants of navy yards and navy agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

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WIDOWS AND ORPHANS  
of deceased New York Soldiers,  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

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